

## Sudan wants Arab ministers meeting

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudan has called for an extraordinary meeting of the Arab League ministerial council to discuss what a Sudanese Foreign Ministry spokesman called opposition by League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi to convening an urgent Arab summit conference. The official Sudan News Agency (SUNA) quoted the spokesman as saying Sudan's request was in a memorandum delivered to Arab ambassadors in Khartoum Saturday. Sudanese President Jaafar Mohamed Numeiri, in an open letter published in several Arab newspapers, has accused Mr. Klibi of wrecking chances of convening an Arab heads of state meeting before their routine session in November. Mr. Numeiri called for the top-level gathering to discuss what he described as pressing Arab developments, the Palestinian tragedy, Israeli practices in occupied Arab territories and the deteriorating Lebanese situation.

# Jordan Times

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## U.S. to sell tanks to Lebanon

BEIRUT (R) — President Reagan has sent a message to Lebanese President Amin Gemayel informing him of a U.S. decision to sell 68 M-48 tanks to Lebanon, state-run Beirut Radio said Saturday. Mr. Reagan told Mr. Gemayel he had taken action on his request to equip the Lebanese army, made during his recent visit to Washington. "We agreed immediately to sell you 68 M-48 tanks according to your request, and in order to make these tanks available to your army, we have had to draw them from units on active service in the national guard," Mr. Reagan said. The tanks, with ammunition, spare parts and related equipment, will be sold for about \$64 million. Last year the U.S. army provided Lebanon with 34 M-48 tanks. The United States has been implementing a crash programme to train the army, which has almost doubled in recent months to 33,000, and to sell it armoured personnel carriers, jeeps, weapons, uniforms and other equipment.

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## King cables good wishes to UAE

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday sent a cable of good wishes to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) president, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, on the anniversary of his assuming the presidency. In his cable, the King wished Sheikh Zayed success in the leadership of his country and further prosperity and progress for the UAE people.

## IPU to discuss Hebron attack

AMMAN (J.T.) — The International Parliamentary Union (IPU), in a meeting scheduled to be held in October in the South Korean capital of Seoul, will discuss last month's attack on the Hebron Islamic College by masked gunmen, believed to be Jewish settlers. Three Palestinian students were killed and more than 40 others were injured in the attack. The IPU decision to discuss the attack came in response to a cable sent to the union by Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Tarawneh, who will lead a Jordanian delegation to the conference.

## Israeli soldier wounded in Lebanon

BEIRUT (R) — An Israeli soldier was wounded Saturday in an ambush near Sarafand in southern Lebanon, an Israeli army spokesman outside Beirut said. Unidentified gunmen opened fire with light arms on two Israeli soldiers standing on the side of the road, the spokesman said.

## India to have new nuclear chief

NEW DELHI (R) — India announced Saturday the appointment of a 58-year-old nuclear research physicist as new head of the country's Atomic Energy Commission. A government spokesman said Raja Ramanna would replace Homi Nusserwanji Sethna who is retiring. Dr. Ramanna, at present head of the main Nuclear Research Institute at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre at Bombay, has the task of overseeing India's future nuclear development plans which include building a series of nuclear reactors.

## Jayewardene names special envoy to India

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene has named his brother Harry as special envoy to India next week for discussions on the recent ethnic violence on the island, officials said Saturday.

Sri Lanka to lift curfew, page 8

## Venezuela, USSR renew oil deal

CARACAS (R) — Venezuela will renew a lapsed oil agreement with the Soviet Union this month which means it will send 20,000 barrels per day to Cuba, oil industry sources said Saturday. The Soviet Union will send 20,000 barrels a day of its oil to refineries at Gelsenkirchen, West Germany, jointly owned by Petroleos de Venezuela and the West German state-controlled company Veba Oel.

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## Palestine Central Council rejects Reagan plan PCC appeals for end to rebellion, sets up team for Syrian talks

By Lamis K. Andoni and Abdullah Al-Utun with Agency dispatches

TUNIS — Palestinian leaders appealed Saturday for an end to internal strife among the guerrillas and set up a conciliation group with the task of restoring relations with Syria.

The Central Council of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), in a communique issued after three-day talks here, also completely rejected President Reagan's Middle East peace plan, which it said would put Lebanon under U.S.-Israeli control.

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat appeared to emerge relatively unscathed from the closed-door talks, which followed months of in-fighting between his supporters and opponents within the Fatah guerrilla movement.

Palestinian sources said delegates did not dispute Mr. Arafat's authority or challenge the legitimacy of the present leadership. But he was criticised for some of his decisions and for an alleged lack of democratic reform within the organisation.

The meeting was the first held at such high level since Mr. Arafat was forced to leave Syria six weeks ago after accusing Damascus of backing his critics.

The 81-member council's hard

stand on the Reagan peace plan was seen as a concession towards the demands of Fatah dissidents for a tougher line against the United States, whose peace plan was said by the PLO earlier to have some "positive elements."

The council appealed for an end to feuding among guerrillas, asking all sides to stop making public statements and to adopt "positive attitudes" opening the way for a reconciliation.

It proposed setting up a military commission to supervise a ceasefire between warring groups in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

The communique also called for reforms of PLO institutions on the basis of dialogue and democracy.

Palestinian sources said this should help reconcile Fatah dissidents who have been demanding a more collective and democratic leadership. They claim Mr. Arafat has operated the PLO in too personalised a manner.

The new conciliation committee will include representatives of

Palestinian communities in different Arab states.

The 18-member committee will include nine members from the Palestinian community living in Jordan. They are: Ibrahim Bakr, Abdul Hamid Essayeh, Bahjat Abu Gharbiyeh, Suleiman Najab, Arabi Awad, Rashdi Shabin, Ismail Mohammad Ismail, Abdul Aziz Bakr, and Mrs. Issam Abdul Hadi. The rest of the members are chosen from Palestinians living in Syria, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates.

Conference sources said the Jordanian delegation to the Palestine Central Council (PCC) meeting played an effective role in promoting and adopting various resolutions.

The newly-formed committee is entrusted with the task of helping a six-member PLO committee mediation team formed earlier to help heal the rift within Fatah, and the Arafat-Syria conflict.

The conference also condemned U.S. military bases in the Middle East and said they were aimed at imposing U.S. control over the whole region.

It also called the Lebanese government to respect guarantees given to the PLO to protect Palestinian civilians living in the country.

On relations with Damascus the

(Continued on page 3)

## McFarlane in Syria

DAMASCUS (R) — U.S. special envoy Robert McFarlane arrived in Damascus from Beirut Saturday for talks with Syrian leaders, airport sources said.

Mr. McFarlane later met Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam to discuss the current political situation in the Middle East and the situation in Lebanon, the official Syrian News Agency SANA reported.

It said the envoy was accompanied by his aide Richard Fairbanks, but gave no details of the talks. Mr. McFarlane is expected to meet President Hafez Al Assad Sunday.

Mr. McFarlane, on a mission to secure the withdrawal of Syrian, Israeli and Palestinian forces from Lebanon has urged all sides to "take risks."

Mr. McFarlane met Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan Friday and declared himself very encouraged by the government's determination to take risks in its own efforts to get foreign forces out of its territory.

"I don't minimise the job," said Mr. McFarlane, who was named last month to replace envoy Philip Habib. "There has to be a willingness on the part of other countries — Israel, Syria and the Palestinian community — also to take risks."

He did not explain what he meant but he seemed to want the various parties to retreat from their fixed positions if his current Middle East shuttle mission was to succeed.

## Israelis reportedly seize 'lost' Syrian tanks, crew

BEIRUT (R) — Israeli forces captured two Syrian tanks and their crews which had apparently lost their way in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, newspapers reported Saturday.

The French-language daily L'Orient-Le Jour said the incident happened early Friday in the Kfar Quok region.

Quoting its correspondent in the area, the paper said the Syrians had obviously taken a wrong turning and ended up behind Israeli lines.

They were surrounded by Israeli troops who forced them, without a clash, to a nearby Israeli camp for questioning.

The independent daily An Nahar gave the same details, quoting Lebanese police sources in the Bekaa Valley, where Israeli and Syrian troops face each other across a narrow no-man's land.

An Israeli military spokesman said he had no information on the incident.

In Damascus, a Syrian army spokesman quoted by the official Syrian News Agency SANA described as "untrue and completely baseless" the reports that two Syrian tanks had been captured by the Israelis.

Sharon said to have met Pierre Gemayel in Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — Israeli minister without portfolio Ariel Sharon met Pierre Gemayel, head of Lebanon's rightist Falangist Party and father of President Amin Gemayel, in Beirut two days ago, Lebanese newspapers reported Saturday.

News of the meeting, confirmed by Pierre Gemayel in press interviews, set off controversy among Lebanese opposition groups over why Mr. Sharon, who masterminded last year's Israeli invasion of Lebanon, was permitted to enter Beirut where the Lebanese army is in control and there are no Israeli forces.

Mr. Gemayel gave few details of the meeting which he said had

been at the initiative of Mr. Sharon, a former defence minister, but said it had not been the first.

Neither Mr. Gemayel nor the newspapers revealed how Mr. Sharon reached Beirut but there are Israeli positions close to the capital and the Israeli minister would have no trouble slipping into Falangist-dominated east Beirut.

Lebanon's leftist daily As-Safir said Pierre Gemayel should be meeting Lebanese opposition leaders and not leaders of the Israeli occupation forces.

A leftist Muslim leader, Ibrahim Koleilat, demanded an explanation as to how and why Mr. Sharon was allowed into Beirut.

88,000 of the refugees now live in the 19 West Bank camps—the others have dispersed into the community—but all are still entitled to the free health and education provided on the U.N.

The camps have long since become villages of breeze-block and concrete dwellings to which the inhabitants are gradually extending modern services. In Kalanid camp, a few miles north of Jerusalem, the 4,225 population is made up of 637 families. Of these 581 have a private water supply, 569 have their own toilets and 522 have electricity.

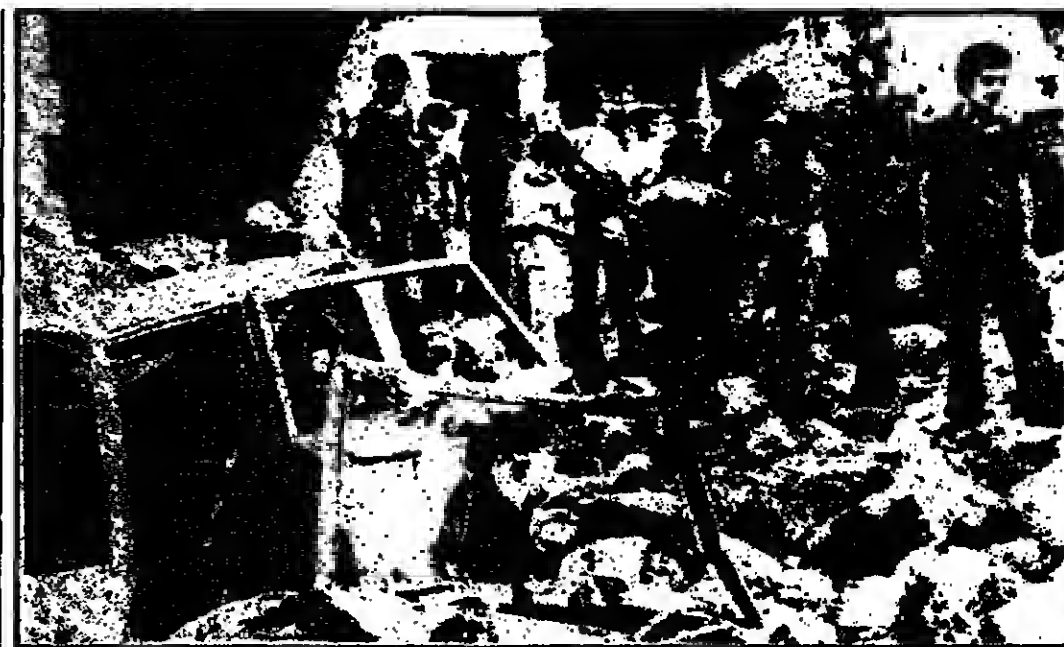
Mr. Mordecai Ben-Porat, minister without portfolio, who chaired the refugee investigation, cla-

ims his resettlement plan is entirely humanitarian: "It does not deal with questions of political autonomy at all."

"We have simply got to improve conditions for the refugees. For 35 years, they have been kept in camps as a political weapon, but in 1975 we started a resettlement scheme in Gaza. People have been leaving the camps there, although the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) opposed it, and the West Bank scheme will be similar."

Mr. Ben-Porat, an associate of the late Moshe Dayan, constitutes his own one-man party and is

(Continued on page 3)



Rescue workers and gunmen mill around the site of a blast Friday in the north Lebanese city of Tripoli which killed 19 people and wounded more than 40 (A.P. wirephoto)

## Death toll goes up in Lebanese violence

BEIRUT (R) — Fresh bombings and shootings Saturday raised the toll from violence throughout Lebanon in the past 24 hours to at least 24 dead and 48 wounded, security sources said.

Neither assailants nor motives were known for the latest incidents which included a car bomb explosion in the village of Arbunieh 20 kilometres east of Beirut in which three died and one was wounded.

A grenade was also thrown at a Lebanese army checkpoint outside the French embassy. Security sources said the blast injured one passer-by.

The wave of terrorism, which included a big explosion Friday at a mosque filled with worshippers in the northern city of Tripoli, left security forces noticeably nervous.

A soldier near Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan's office in west Beirut fired at a car which failed to stop at an army checkpoint, eyewitnesses said. A bullet pierced the car's boot and shattered the back window, but did not hurt the three occupants.

Police also postponed a long-awaited reopening of Beirut's race track citing security reasons. The first races since Israeli bombs destroyed the track last summer were due to have been held Sunday.

At least 19 died and 40 were wounded in Friday's powerful blast in Tripoli, which cut down worshippers and children in the street outside, security sources said.

State-run Beirut Radio said a military prosecutor and a military expert went to Tripoli Saturday to investigate the explosion.

In 'Ain Al Rummaneh, a rightist district of Beirut, civil defence teams continued to remove debris from a four-storey building destroyed Friday night.

A 17-year-old girl died immediately from the bomb and Saturday an old woman died of her wounds, radio reports said. At least four others were wounded.

Right-wing Falangist gunmen, banned from carrying arms on the streets of Beirut since the army took control last year, swarmed over the 'Ain Al Rummaneh area Friday night.

No casualties were reported in the incident and the Lebanese army and police eventually moved in to restore order.

## Gulf front blazes after Iraqi thrust

BAHRAIN (R) — Fierce fighting was reported in the central sector of the Gulf war front Saturday after Iraq said its troops had thrust across the border and encircled several Iranian towns.

An Iraqi military communique said Iraqi troops had crossed the border in the central sector and encircled several Iranian towns including Mehran.

Information Minister Latif Nasir Al Jassem told reporters Iranian troops in the area were encircled and were expected to surrender at any time.

The communique, quoted by the Iraqi News Agency (INA), said the attack was not aimed at prolonged occupation of Iranian territory but at demonstrating Iraq's military strength and convincing Tehran to come to the negotiating table.

Iran's news agency IRNA, however, claimed Iranian troops had beaten off an Iraqi attack near Mehran Saturday morning.

Iran launched a major offensive in the area a week ago, and claimed it had driven the Iraqis out of 50 square kilometres of captured Iranian territory as well as seizing 50 square kilometres of land on the other side of the border.

The Iraqi attack followed a fresh offensive by Iran in the mountainous north on Thursday night in which it took a strategic peak near the Iraqi garrison town of Haj Omran.

The battles marked a further intensification of the latest flare-up in the fighting which began when Iranian troops poured across the border into northern Iraq two weeks ago.

Iraq later said it had driven the Iranians out of all the territory taken in the north.

But both sides said Friday Iran had retaken the 2,500 metre Mount Kerdemend, guarding a valley Tehran claims has been an Iraqi supply route for Kurdish rebels in Iran.

Iraq, which has called for a fresh debate on the conflict in the U.N. General Assembly, has repeatedly called for an end to the fighting, which began in September 1980.

But Iran insists it will continue fighting until Baghdad agrees to withdraw its troops to pre-war borders, pay billions of dollars in reparations and accept "punishment as the aggressor" in the conflict.

The fighting has caused concern in Turkey, which shares borders with both Gulf war foes. Foreign Minister Ihter Turkmen Friday

(Continued on page 3)

## Spain denies discussing ties with Israel

ABU DHABI (R) — Spain has not had official contacts with Israel on the possibility of establishing diplomatic relations, the Spanish embassy here said Saturday.

Madrid's policy on the issue was "a matter for the Spanish government to decide" in the light of its national interest and the possible contribution of such a step to a just and peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem, it said in a statement.

Referring to press reports Israel was pressing Spain to establish relations, the statement said: "In no case whatsoever could the Spanish government accept pressure of any kind regarding a matter such as this."

Spanish Senate President Jose Federico de Carvajal met Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin in Israel in June and later said he thought there were "good possibilities of establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries."

But Spain's Charge d'Affaires here Jose Turpin told Reuters Saturday: "The idea of establishing diplomatic relations with Israel is ruled out for the present."

The two countries never established relations because of ideological differences between the late Spanish head of state general Francisco Franco and Israel's socialist leaders when the Jewish state was created in 1948.

## Supertanker ablaze off South Africa

CAPE TOWN (R) — A major oil pollution threat to South Africa's Atlantic coast from a crippled and blazing Spanish supertanker eased slightly Saturday when winds changed and began moving a huge oil-slick slowly away from the shore.

The fully-laden supertanker, the 138,822-ton Castillo de Bellver, broke in two after being engulfed in flames early Saturday morning, forming a slick 20 miles long and three miles wide, 70 miles northwest of Cape Town.

An air and sea search continued for three missing members of the crew, said to number 36. Thirty-one, including two women, were picked up from a lifeboat, one was lifted out of the sea and another was plucked from the deck of the burning vessel by helicopter.

Anton Moldan, head of South Africa's marine pollution services, told Reuters a 25-knot northerly wind which blew the oil-slick towards the shore had died out and been replaced by a force two southwesterly taking it away from the coast.

"But there is nothing to say it won't change back again and two anti-pollution vessels are in the area and another three on the way," he said.

Huge clouds of black smoke poured from the two halves of the supertanker and were surrounded by blazing oil on the surface of the sea.

Port officials said the tanker's stern had sunk but a maritime spokesman in Cape Town said later this could not yet be confirmed although it had disappeared from radar screens.

(Photo on page 8)

## Suspects held in Sicilian mafia car-bomb murder

PALERMO, Sicily (R) — Police said Saturday they arrested four people Friday night in connection with the car bomb murder a week ago of one of Sicily's top anti-mafia prosecutors.

Judicial sources added that a leading Sicilian businessman had been given a formal warning that he is under investigation for alleged involvement in a criminal association.

The arrests were directly linked to the July 29 murder of Magistrate Rocco Chinnici, 58, police said. They did not identify those held and said they had not been formally charged.

The warning to Ignazio Salvo, 52, a wealthy and influential Sicilian with interests in agriculture, tourism and building, was not directly related to the killing, the sources said.

Local officials said the warning to such an influential man was unusual and looked like a new attempt by the authorities to break the mafia's stranglehold on Sicilian society.

Much of the millions of dollars made by the mafia from international heroin trafficking has been reinvested in Sicilian construction and tourism.

## Avignon massacre suspect found murdered in field

PARIS (R) — A gangster sought by police after the massacre of seven people at an hotel in Avignon in southern France on Friday was found murdered Saturday.

Police said the naked and bullet-riddled body of 49-year-old Jack Gouttenoire was stretched in a field near Arles 30 kilometres from Avignon.

Gouttenoire was one of three gunmen suspected of having taken part in France's worst mass murder which has prompted fierce political attacks on Justice Minister Robert Badinter.

Right-wing critics accused Mr. Badinter of showing softness towards dangerous criminals because of his prison reforms and creating an atmosphere in which violent crime flourished.

The attacks were fuelled by the disclosure that a blood-stained suspect captured outside the luxury Sofitel hotel after the murder

was wanted for breaking parole. The man, 38-year-old Jean Roussel, was charged Saturday with murder. Police said he also identified the body of Gouttenoire, a notorious gangster in Avignon which has the highest crime rate in France outside Paris.

Police, who believe at least three men took part in the massacre, told journalists that Gouttenoire had probably been killed by other members of the underworld.

Roussel's brothers Vincent and Denis and four other people being questioned in connection with the hotel killings, which occurred during a safe raid, were released by police Saturday.

Senior police officers reported that Jean Roussel was refusing to answer questions but had told them: "I was there during the shooting but I did not kill."



# MIDDLE EAST

## U.S. explains why it is involved in Chad

WASHINGTON (R) — The Reagan administration, seriously concerned about fighting in Chad between government forces and rebels said to be backed by Libya, has said the United States has strong strategic interests in assuring stability in North Africa.

The White House vowed in a sharply worded statement issued Friday that the United States would help friendly countries threatened by what it called Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi's attempts to destabilise the area.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said the fighting between President Hissene Habre's forces and insurgents led by former President Goukouni Oueddei was intensifying. Other U.S. officials said they believed the rebels had captured the town of Oum Chelouba.

"If Libya or Libyan-supported forces were to gain control of Chad, close U.S. allies such as Egypt and Sudan would be seriously concerned about their own security," Mr. Speakes said.

The United States had "a strong strategic interest" in assuring that Col. Qadhafi was not able to upset governments or to intervene in other countries as he had in Chad, he added.

"It is important to the United States that its allies and friends be able to count upon its assistance to defend themselves against Libyan

aggression," Mr. Speakes said. And the arrival of a first batch of anti-aircraft weapons from France and the United States, President Habre's main backers, could give a significant boost to government troops, military sources said.

They said French anti-aircraft guns and U.S. heat-seeking missiles had been delivered in the past two days.

Western diplomatic sources said Libyan aircraft had partly destroyed the oasis town of Faya-Largeau, killing many of its inhabitants.

The strong White House statement came as the Reagan administration planned to more than double its aid to Chad. The State Department has earmarked an extra \$15 million for Chad on top of a previously pledged \$10 million, three-quarters of which has already been spent.

No details were given on how the funds would be spent. "The situation is very fluid and no one has ever been very successful at forecasting the actions of Col. Qadhafi," the State Department

said. Meanwhile, Chadian government officials say their forces trying to drive rebels out of northern Chad are still being pinned down by intensive Libyan air raids.

Up to the arrival of a first batch of anti-aircraft weapons in the past two days, they have been defenceless against what the government says are air attacks by Libyan fighter-bombers.

The rebel radio said Friday that Mr. Oueddei had ordered his artillery to stop shelling Faya-Largeau to give the government garrison a chance to surrender.

Diplomatic analysts in Ndjamena said Friday night that Mr. Oueddei's call to his troops to stop shelling Faya-Largeau was probably linked to the current U.S. show of force in the Mediterranean.

France keeps vigil

PARIS (R) — France is keeping an increasingly close watch on the civil war in Chad where Libyan aircraft are reported to have bombed government forces fighting rebels, the defence ministry said Saturday.

Defence Minister Charles Hernu stayed overnight at the ministry to monitor developments and is keeping President Francois Mitterrand constantly informed, a communiqué added.



NEITHER IN ANGER, NOR IN JOY: The crews of French AML light tanks, part of the multinational peace-keeping forces in Lebanon, fire their guns at barrels floating off the coastline South of Beirut Friday as part of joint U.S.-French exercises. (A.P. wirephoto)

fire their guns at barrels floating off the coastline South of Beirut Friday as part of joint U.S.-French exercises. (A.P. wirephoto)

## Turkmen visits sensitive Iran-Iraq battlefronts

ANKARA (R) — Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has flown to Turkey's frontier region bordering Iran and Iraq amid concern here over possible spill-over effects on Turkey from fighting on the north and central Gulf warfronts.

Officials Saturday described Mr. Turkmen's trip as a private visit to get to know the highly sensitive area.

They denied speculation in Ankara that he might have a border meeting with Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati during the visit.

Mr. Turkmen flew to the southeastern city of Diyarbakir Friday and local reporters said he left in a military helicopter to see key spots in the mountainous border area.

His trip underlined anxiety in Ankara that anti-Turkish Kurds in

the region could take advantage of turmoil caused by fierce fighting between Iran and Iraq in Kurdish areas to launch attacks against Turkey.

There is also concern at threats by Iran against an oil pipeline running from Central Iraq to the Turkish Mediterranean coast, which is Iraq's only oil outlet and which carries vital crude imports to Turkey.

Turkey buys Rapier

LONDON (R) — Turkey has ordered £146 million (\$220 million) worth of Rapier low-level anti-aircraft missiles from Britain, press reports said Saturday.

This would make Turkey the first member of the NATO alliance outside Britain to adopt Rapier for its air defence.

## Turkish prisoners call off protest

ANKARA (R) — Hundreds of prisoners in an Istanbul jail on hunger strike to protest against alleged maltreatment have called off their month-old fast, informed sources said Friday.

The prisoners in Metris military prison gave up the protest this week after several of them became critically ill and the ruling military authorities refused to meet their demands, the sources said.

It was not clear if hunger strikes were continuing in three other Istanbul jails — Sagmalcilar, Sultanahmet and Kavakos — where hundreds more also began a fast last month.

About 2,500 prisoners in the four jails, mainly political detainees, began to refuse food from the first week of July to protest against beatings.

They also demanded improved living conditions and political status, including the right not to wear prison uniforms, family representatives said.

Legal sources said several hundred protesters dropped out in the early stages, leaving up to 2,000 still fasting before the Metris prisoners gave up.

The informed sources said they had no confirmation of reports that up to two hunger strikers had died. But they said more than a dozen prisoners were in critical condition.

In Geneva Friday the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) said it has expressed concern to the Turkish government about the hunger strikes.

It said it had urged Ankara to allow delegates from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to visit Turkish prisons "to avert situations of this kind".

## Numeiri blasts radicals

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudanese President Jafer Numeiri Saturday accused Syria and Libya of conspiring against Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon, the official Sudan News Agency (SUNA) reported.

In messages sent to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and Col. Muammar Qadhafi of Libya and quoted by SUNA, Mr. Numeiri said: "The Palestinians are being

slaughtered in Al-Khail (Hebron) while they are being subjected to your ambitions and conspiracies in the Bekaa Valley".

Mr. Numeiri, who called earlier this week for an early Arab summit meeting to discuss the present situation in the Middle East, also called on the two radical Arab states to abandon their support for Iran in its war against Iraq.

## Jordan noncommittal on myriad peace moves

By Dina Matar

AMMAN — Jordan, potentially a key player in any Palestinian settlement, has adopted a wait-and-see attitude on U.S.-sponsored peace moves and has yet to write off the stalled Reagan peace initiative.

Diplomatic sources said a lull on the political scene here could last until an Arab summit conference, which will probably be held in Saudi Arabia in November.

There is little talk in Amman now of the role assigned to Jordan in President Reagan's 11-month-old Middle East peace plan, which envisaged the Kingdom entering U.S.-sponsored talks with Israel with Palestinians, but not PLO participation.

The process has been stalled since April by the crisis in Lebanon and by the reluctance of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to talk on the basis of Mr. Reagan's idea of a Palestinian "entity" linked with Jordan rather than an independent Palestinian state.

But Jordanian officials say the peace process could yet be brought out of what one official privately called "the present coma".

Diplomats, however, said any revival would hinge on Syria's attitude and on related developments in Lebanon and in the dispute over Yasser Arafat's leadership of the PLO.

Jordan's public position is that withdrawal of Syrian, Israeli and Palestinian forces from Lebanon remains a prerequisite for it reopening any talks on the basis of the U.S. plan.

NEWS ANALYSIS

But a prime concern now is whether the deepening rift within Mr. Arafat's Fatah commando movement, the core of the PLO, might even give more diplomatic clout to Syria, bringing the PLO effectively under Syrian control, the sources said.

Apparently concerned over the deadlock on troop withdrawals from Lebanon and renewed fighting there among rival Palestinian forces, King Hussein visited Saudi Arabia last week.

After two days of talks with King Fahd, the two leaders called for Arab unity, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and Arab support for the PLO and its leadership.

The diplomatic sources said Jordan particularly wants to find out Syria's position towards an overall Middle East settlement.

So far, Damascus has been adamant in rejecting the Reagan plan and this year's U.S.-sponsored Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement. It also had Arab opposition to Egypt's separate peace treaty with Israel.

The Syrians have made clear all along they do not care for the U.S. peace process initiated at Camp David.

They apparently see the United States as seeking to detach each Arab state piecemeal into agreements with the Israelis — first Egypt, then Jordan and now Lebanon — on adverse terms with Soviet-backed Syria and its Israeli-held Golan Heights left until the end.

The Reagan plan made no mention of the Golan, occupied by Israel in 1967 and annexed in 1981, however, the ingredients of the overall Middle East settlement that the Syrians would apparently prefer are present in the Reagan plan and the U.S. proposals for Lebanon, if only the package could be expanded to accommodate Syrian requirements.

What these might prove to be, though, is something that apparently puzzles the Jordanians as much as anyone else.

The diplomatic sources said Syria was presumably anxious to retrieve the Golan, but might also want to secure concessions in Lebanon, possibly some sort of presence or security zone in the northern Bekaa Valley.

They said they were not surprised by published speculation that Syria might even trade off outright return of the Golan for gains in Lebanon.

The sources, however, also said that while Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad was adept at building up a strong hand in Middle East diplomacy, it was simply not clear how or how skillfully he would play it.

Another decisive issue that could determine whether Jordan reopens possible peace talks on the Middle East issue is the split within the PLO and the threat it poses to Mr. Arafat's leadership.

Although Jordanian officials seem confident that Mr. Arafat is ready to resume a dialogue with Jordan, they fear that the crisis within the PLO might rob him of freedom of movement.

## Qadhafi meets Moroccan delegation

RABAT (R) — Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi received a group of personalities from the Moroccan-controlled area of the Western Sahara this week, according to the Moroccan news agency MAP.

Moroccan officials said it was a significant event since Col. Qadhafi has hitherto strongly supported the Polisario guerrillas in the Western Sahara and condemned actions taken by Morocco there since the region was evacuated by Spain in 1976.

The Polisario front has been fighting for the Western Sahara's independence from Morocco with financial and military assistance from Libya.

The Saharans who met Col. Qadhafi in the southern Libyan town of Sabha had accompanied a high-ranking Moroccan government delegation which returned to Rabat Friday night.

Reliable sources said the Saharan leaders involved in this

week's meeting favour the integration of the disputed area with Morocco.

They told the colonel that they had campaigned in the territory for its reunification with Morocco long before the Polisario appeared on the scene.

The group also stressed there could be no normalisation of Libyan-Moroccan relations as long as Tripoli continued to support the guerrillas.

## Lebanese army faced with grim prospect of moving into Shouf

BEIRUT (R) — The Lebanese army must move into the troubled Shouf mountains within the next 15 days to start filling the security vacuum which will be left by departing Israeli forces, Lebanese officials said Friday.

The officials told reporters Aug. 20 was the latest date by which the Lebanese army should enter the mountains if they are to maintain peace between Christian and Druze militias.

Without specifying stating the Israelis would begin their planned pull-out by that date, they said the Israeli withdrawal to complete their "redeployment" to defence lines further South before the onset of winter and had given the Beirut government tentative dates.

"Taking these dates into account, for us to work with a safe

margin, we should be able to deploy the Lebanese army within the next 15 days in areas to be vacated by the Israelis," one official said.

"After the 20th of this month, the army would face great danger," he said, without elaborating.

The Israeli government has announced it will pull its army out of the Shouf mountains to cut casualties from guerrilla attacks and remove Israeli soldiers from the firing line of the Druze-Christian war.

The Israelis have said their troops now in the mountains will regroup along a new defence line in southern Lebanon but they have announced no date. The Israelis are to remain in their present Bekaa Valley positions opposite Syrian troops.

The Lebanese officials said the

Beirut government was trying to reach agreement with Christian and Druze militias before entering the Shouf and was making intensive contacts.

But they confirmed for the first time that the army, which at present controls only Beirut and even there has faced opposition, would have to enter the mountains even if no agreement is reached.

No other choice

"We have no option. We have to go in," one official said.

But the officials said there would be military coordination with the departing Israeli army.

"If the Israelis pull out totally, we expect it to be in phases. No one can withdraw overnight. In this case, we will coordinate with

them," an official said. "But if their next phase is not laid down as part of a total withdrawal, we cannot have anything to do with it."

"However, military coordination with the Israelis exists and will continue," he added.

Asked when the Israelis wanted to start their pull-out from the mountains, the official replied: "They want to pull out yesterday (Thursday). They're waiting for us to sort out our problems. For eight months we've been trying to get them to withdraw. Now we're saying 'please don't go'. It's embarrassing."

The officials said Lebanon's army chief, Gen. Ibrahim Tannous, took part in Friday's talks in Beirut with U.S. Middle East

envoy Robert McFarlane. It seemed likely the deployment of the Lebanese army in the mountains would have been discussed.

Citing two ways the pullout agreement could be implemented, one official said: "One is if Israel says it will forget about the side-letter to the U.S. (in which Israel makes the accord dependent on a Syrian and Palestinian pull-out)... the other is by finding a way to make the Syrians willing to withdraw."

"It's a Catch-22 situation. The Syrians are saying 'We will not withdraw unless the Israelis withdraw'. But at the same time they are saying 'We will not withdraw unless the instrument for Israeli withdrawal (the May 17 accord) is cancelled,'" he said.

## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL  
16:30 ..... Koran  
16:50 ..... Cartoons  
17:20 ..... Famous People  
17:35 ..... High Voice  
18:00 ..... Programme on Animals  
18:10 ..... Children's Programme  
18:30 ..... Programme on Iraq  
19:20 ..... Local Programme  
19:30 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Local Series  
21:30 ..... Local Programme  
22:00 ..... Arabic Series  
23:00 ..... News Summary

### FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 ..... French Programme  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... One in a Million  
21:00 ..... Hollywood  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:15 ..... Best Seller

### RADIO JORDAN

7:00 ..... Morning Show  
7:30 ..... News Summary  
8:00 ..... Morning Show  
8:30 ..... News Summary  
9:00 ..... Pop Session  
9:30 ..... News Summary  
10:00 ..... Catch the Words  
10:30 ..... News Bulletin  
10:40 ..... Instruments  
10:50 ..... Science Report  
11:00 ..... Concert Hour  
11:30 ..... Instruments  
11:40 ..... Old Favorites  
11:50 ..... News Summary  
12:00 ..... News Summary  
12:30 ..... Evening Show  
13:00 ..... News Summary  
13:30 ..... Evening Show  
14:00 ..... News Headlines  
14:30 ..... News Headlines  
15:00 ..... News Headlines  
15:30 ..... News Headlines  
16:00 ..... News Headlines  
16:30 ..... News Headlines  
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23:00 ..... News Headlines  
23:30 ..... News Headlines

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267  
American Centre Tel. 43371  
British Council Tel. 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre Tel. 37009  
Goethe Institute Tel. 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 24149  
Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 39777  
Hayat Arts Centre Tel. 665195  
Hussein Youth City Tel. 667181  
Y.W.C.A. Tel. 41793  
Y.W.M.C.A. Tel. 664251  
Amman Municipal Library Tel. 36111  
University of Jordan Library Tel. 443555

### SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel. 1.30 p.m.  
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel. 1.30 p.m.  
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1.30 p.m.  
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel. 8.00 p.m.  
Royal Automobile Club. 8.00 p.m. Eight Circle. Tel. 815261.

### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 24591  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lubiedh, 37440  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 41559  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 7131  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 7131  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751  
Amman International Church (Interdenominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.

### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 19th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Chalced Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Ataturk, Jabal Lubiedh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 31128.

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, Tel. (08) 53250, 53070, 53082, 53171. Where it should always be verified.

### ARRIVALS

08:15 ..... Tripoli, Lebanon (LI)  
08:25 ..... Cairo (EG)  
08:35 ..... Baghdad (IR)  
08:45 ..... Jeddah (SA)  
08:55 ..... Kuwait (KU)  
09:05 ..... Dhahran (RU)  
09:15 ..... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RU)  
09:30 ..... Jeddah (SA)  
09:40 ..... Dhahran (RU)  
09:55 ..... Kuwait (KU)  
10:15 ..... Beirut (RU)  
10:25 ..... Muscat, Oman (GF)  
10:35 ..... Ouhad, Doha (GF)  
10:45 ..... Bahrain (BV)  
10:55 ..... Kuwait (KU)  
11:05 ..... Jeddah (SA)  
11:15 ..... Baghdad (IR)  
11:25 ..... Cairo (EG)  
11:35 ..... Paris (FR)  
11:45 ..... Athens (GR)  
11:55 ..... Brussels, Frankfurt (RU)  
12:05 ..... Vienna, New York (RU)  
12:15 ..... London, Paris (RU)  
12:25 ..... Tunis, Casablanca (RU)  
12:35 ..... Rome (RU)  
12:45 ..... London (BA)  
12:55 ..... Cairo (EG)  
13:05 ..... Beirut (ME)  
13:15 ..... Athens (GR)  
13:25 ..... Zurich, Athens, Damascus (SR)  
13:35 ..... Cairo (EG)  
13:45 ..... Cairo (EU)  
13:55 ..... Cairo (EU)  
14:05 ..... Baghdad (IR)

### DEPARTURES

07:00 ..... Aqaba (RU)  
07:30 ..... Rome (AZ)  
08:05 ..... Beirut (ME)  
08:15 ..... Larnaca, Tripoli (LU)  
08:30 ..... Rome (RU)  
08:45 ..... Amsterdam, New York (RU)  
08:55 ..... Athens (RU)  
09:05 ..... Cairo (RU)  
09:15 ..... Riyadh, Ouhad (SV)  
09:30 ..... Copenhagen (DK)  
09:45 ..... Larnaca (RU)  
09:55 ..... Cairo (RU)  
10:05 ..... Kuwait (KU)  
10:15 ..... Athens (RU)  
10:30 ..... Baghdad (IR)

### PRAYER TIMES

03:21 ..... Fajr  
04:55 ..... (Sunrise) Shuruq  
11:43 ..... Ohud  
15:22 ..... Asr  
16:28 ..... Maghrib  
20:01 ..... Isha

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

### EMERGENCIES

Ambulance ..... 193, 75111  
Fire, fire, police ..... 191  
Blood bank ..... 75121  
Civil Defence rescue ..... 66111  
Fire headquarters ..... 192, 2111, 22990-3  
Police headquarters ..... 39141  
Traffic police ..... 56390-1  
Electric Power Co. ..... 36381-2  
Municipal water service ..... 7125-6  
Queen Alia Int. Airport ..... (08) 53533

### HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre ..... 81381-32  
Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman ..... 44281-4  
Al-Haram Maternity, J. Amman ..... 42441  
Al-Haram Maternity ..... 42362  
Malha, J. Amman ..... 36140  
Palestine, Shmeisani ..... 664171-4  
Shmeisani Hospital ..... 669131  
University Hospital ..... 845845  
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein ..... 667221-9  
Al-Muhsin Hospital ..... 667221-9  
The Islamic, Abdali ..... 665292  
Al-Ahli, Abdali ..... 664164  
Jalal, Al-Muhajir ..... 77101-3  
Al-Basit, J. Ashrafieh ..... 75111  
Army, Marja ..... 91611

### NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:  
Dr. Abdul Qader Al Lala ..... 56046  
Dr. Ahmad Al Daqqa ..... 76717

### GENERAL

Jordan Television ..... 73111  
Radio Jordan ..... 74111  
Ministry of Tourism ..... 42111  
Hotel complaints ..... 666412  
Price complaints ..... 661176  
Information:  
Jordan and Middle East calls ..... 12  
Overseas calls ..... 17  
Cable or telegram ..... 18  
Repair service ..... 11

## MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jds per kg.  
Apple (American) ..... 500 / 450  
Apple (Smith) ..... 500 / 450  
Apple (local) ..... 200 / 150  
Apricots ..... 560 / 500  
Banana (Muzummar) ..... 270 / 220  
Banana (local) ..... 230 / 200  
Beans (super) ..... 130 / 100  
Cabbage ..... 130 / 100  
Carrot ..... 130 / 100  
Cauliflower (white) ..... 280 / 200  
Cherries ..... 750 / 650  
Corn ..... 150 / 120  
Cucumber (large) ..... 150 / 120  
Cucumber (small) ..... 270 / 220  
Eggplant (large) ..... 80 / 50  
Eggplant (small) ..... 130 / 100  
Figs ..... 600 / 500  
Fakous ..... 120 / 150  
Galic ..... 360 / 300

## WEATHER

### Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be normal summer, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and sea calm.

### Low/high temperature in deg.C

Amman ..... 21/32  
Aqaba ..... 26/41  
Beirut ..... 20/38  
Jordan Valley ..... 23/38  
Yesterday's high temperatures:  
Amman 32, Aqaba 40. Humidity readings:  
Amman 37 per cent, Aqaba 24 per cent.

### WEATHER

Upper/lower price in Jds per kg.  
Grapes ..... 280 / 250  
Lemon ..... 180 / 150  
Lemon (yellow) ..... 350 / 300  
Marrow (large) ..... 210 / 180  
Marrow (small) ..... 70 / 50  
Melon ..... 80 / 50  
Melon (super) ..... 130 / 100  
Okra (dry) ..... 150 / 100  
Onion ..... 260 / 220  
Oranges ..... 250 / 200  
Peaches ..... 360 / 300  
Pears ..... 180 / 150  
Pepper (Hot Green) ..... 200 / 150  
Pepper (Red) ..... 250 / 200  
Plum ..... 150 / 120  
Radic ..... 130 / 100  
Tomato ..... 120 / 80  
Watermelon ..... 90 / 70



## Chamber of Commerce seeks government help for private road hauliers

AMMAN (J.T.) — A drop in the level of operations of privately-owned transport and transit road hauliers and the losses suffered as a result have prompted the Federation of Jordan Chambers of Commerce (FJCC) to ask the government to stop temporarily the importation of new lorries into Jordan.

The request also covers any proposed expansion by the Syrian-Jordanian and Iraqi-Jordanian land transport companies.

A report in Al Dustour newspaper said that the FJCC note to the government also requested the implementation of a Jordanian-Iraqi agreement under which goods imported by Iraq through the port of Aqaba should be transported by Jordanian and Iraqi trucks. Each side is supposed to have 50 per cent of the business, and the FJCC want half the Jordanian share to be assigned to the private sector.

The note further includes a request for a reduction in entry fees levied on all vehicles owned by Jordanians but registered in other Arab countries.

The owners of these trucks have to pay a monthly fee of JD 75 to the customs authorities. The memo asks that this be reduced to JD 25 as was formerly the case.

## NCC to discuss new draft laws Monday

AMMAN (J.T.) — An amendment to the Jordanian Medical Association law and an agreement for a loan to Jordan from the Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development will be among a number of draft laws on the agenda of the National Consultative Council (NCC) when it resumes its sessions Monday.

The NCC session, which will be

chaired by Speaker Suleiman Arar, will be the first after the NCC's summer recess.

NCC members are also expected to hear the government's replies to a number of proposals which include a request for the opening of official offices in Jordan to recruit and regulate the inflow of migrant workers.

## 155 road accidents, 3 deaths occur in 1 week

AMMAN (Petra) — Three people were killed and 102 injured in road accidents occurring in Jordan between July 27 and Aug. 2, according to Traffic Department Director Brig. Ahmad Abul Su'oud.

In a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Brig. Abul Su'oud said that the casualties resulted from a total of 155 road accidents that occurred mainly in

Amman and its suburbs, the Balqa Governorate, the Ramtha District and the Irbid Governorate.

The week registered 23 fewer accidents than the previous week and a drop of four per cent in the number of those killed, but showed an increase of 10 per cent in the numbers injured, Brig. Abul Su'oud pointed out.

## Agri marketing company to float shares mid-Aug.

AMMAN (J.T.) — A projected company for the processing and marketing of Jordanian agricultural products will offer a total of 3,000,000 shares for sale to the public by the middle of August, according to Dr. Sami Sunna, director-general of the Agricultural Credit Corporation (JCC).

He said that 51 per cent of the total of 10 million shares will be purchased by the government and almost 21 per cent will be owned by the Jordan Valley Farmers Association, the Jordan Cooperative Organisation, the Pension Fund and the Social Security Corporation. According to Dr. Sunna, the sale of the shares will continue till the end of September when the company's general assembly will be called to elect a board of directors.

The projected company, Dr. Sunna said, will not have monopoly status within the market but will act alongside the existing companies. He said that the company will open offices in countries which normally import Jordanian agricultural products to promote the sale of these products and will provide the company with information on the nature and scope of these markets.

## International bids received for Aqaba expansion plan

AMMAN (J.T.) — The government has received several bids from international companies to implement a series of new projects at Aqaba. A report in Al Rai newspaper said that the bids were for the development of the southern parts of the port city and the establishment of new tourist facilities.

The bids are now before a ministerial tenders committee for consideration, the paper said.

The paper also reported that the port authorities in Aqaba have embarked on a clean up campaign along the coast. The campaign, it said, is expected to cost JD 30,000.

## Israeli resettlement plan adds to Palestinian fears

(Continued from page 1) something of a loner in the government. But he foresees no problems with cabinet approval since several senior ministers were on his committee.

He denied reports in the West Bank Arabic press that a new settlement town is to be established at Fasayil, a bleak village in the Jordan Valley north of Jericho. People would be offered rehousing not far from camps where they now live, he said, and the scheme would be voluntary. But he admitted that it might be necessary to move some people "to rebuild within their neighbourhoods."

Details of the project have not yet been released, so rumour is rife in the camps. "Many refugees are worried. They see themselves being taken out of the camps and put somewhere else," Mr. Roy Skinner, the Australian who directs UNRWA's West Bank operations, said. Many of the camps are hemmed in, with no obvious land available nearby for resettlement. Where there is land, it is likely to belong to other Arabs who will want to know how the government intends to acquire it. Mr. Skinner has no objection to

resettlement, provided that it is voluntary. UNRWA, he says has a mandate to provide services for refugees whether they live in camps or elsewhere. But he is on guard. Last April, he said there were suggestions that the government would like to get rid of UNRWA as a "political obstacle." Although this was denied, the warning signal was noted.

Camp inhabitants have come to regard the U.N. agency as their protector. Many have become well established over the 35 years, and do not want to be disrupted as they watch camps gradually merging with surrounding neighbourhoods. But a recent Israeli decision to block off main access roads into certain camps on security grounds threatens to reverse this process and brought charges that ghettos are deliberately being created.

The army says that the move makes it more difficult for stones to be thrown at passing Israeli vehicles. But the roadblocks are disrupting camp life and the barricades and barbed wire carry a whiff of the concentration camp. Attempts by officials to begin a dialogue with Arab elders in some of the camps on the resettlement



Prime Minister Mudar Badran Saturday holds a meeting in Amman where he outlined the government's priorities for the 1984 budget (Petra photo)

## Zarqa beggars to be cleared

ZARQA (Petra) — The Social Development Department says it will shortly launch a campaign to remove beggars and vagrants from the streets of Zarqa. A department spokesman said the month long campaign will be carried out in cooperation with the police department in Zarqa. The case of each beggar will be studied individually and non-Jordanian beggars will be asked to leave the country, the spokesman said.

## Dudin drops fruit barriers

AMMAN (Petra) — Agriculture Minister Marwan Dudin, Saturday decided to allow the entry of grapes and figs from the West Bank into the East Bank as from Sunday until further notice. He also gave the go ahead to the entry of honey dew and watermelons from Jenin and Tobas in the West Bank from Sunday until September 5, and the entry of tomatoes from Jenin from Sunday until the end of August.



New recruits to the civil service attend an induction meeting Saturday at the Civil Service Commission in Amman (Petra photo)

## Civil service orientation meeting held

AMMAN (Petra) — A meeting was held at the Civil Service Commission (CSC) Saturday to familiarise 18 newly-appointed employees with the government departments administrative system.

The participants at the meeting were briefed on the Jordanian civil service regulations and the employees work in connection with these regulations, on-the-job training programmes, scholarships and other related topics.

The meeting was attended by the deputy director of the Institute of Public Administration and several (CSC) staff members.

## Iraqi thrust blazes front

(Continued from page 1)

flew to the south to tour the border region. (Turkmen visits frontier, page 2)

But officials denied speculation he might have talks with his Iranian counterpart Ali Akbar Velayati. Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz visited Ankara last week for talks on latest developments in the war.

Turkey, which is at pains to remain strictly neutral in the conflict, fears the latest fighting in the north could spark renewed unrest among anti-government Kurds in the area.

It has also been worried by Iranian threats against an oil pipeline from central Iraq to Turkey's Mediterranean coast.

## JTV to mark King's accession with world spectacular

By Abdullah Nsour  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan Television (JTV) will be receiving and televising programmes beamed from 23 nations on Aug. 10 to mark World Communications Year, according to Ms. Lina Gress, director of the Jordan Television International Relations Department.

She told the Jordan Times that countries participating will relay their good wishes to His Majesty King Hussein on the 32nd anniversary of his accession to the throne.

Jordan will also beam a short programme which will present armed forces brass bands with two female youths wearing the Jordanian flag at a special display, Ms. Gress said.

The idea of taking part in such a programme first came to mind in 1979 when I helped put together a programme on children to mark the International Year of the

Child, she said. In that year a total of 300 children from 16 nations took part in the programme. Ms. Gress said.

She said that the idea would not have been put into practice had it not been for the modern technical facilities which Jordan Television now possesses, in addition to the new ground satellite stations.

Jordan also maintains strong relations with world nations and that is why we were able to gain their cooperation in executing this programme which will be presented at 8:30 p.m. on Aug. 10, Ms. Gress said.

She listed the countries which will take part in the programme as being: Australia, Austria, Argentina, China, Cyprus, West Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Romania, Yugoslavia, Indonesia, South Korea, Kuwait, Pakistan, Portugal, Qatar, Singapore, Spain, the UAE, the USA, the USSR and Brazil in addition to Jordan.

## Badran outlines objectives for 1984 fiscal year

## Water, roads and power to get priority in budget

AMMAN (Petra) — Water, electricity and road projects will figure prominently in the 1984 national fiscal budget because these projects involve basic services desperately needed by the people, Prime Minister Mudar Badran said here Saturday.

Addressing a meeting of provincial governors, Mr. Badran said that these services would help improve the standard of living, the health and the environment of the Jordanian people. Such improvements are essential to maintain the current population distribution and to encourage people not to migrate to the cities but to live and work on their land.

While preparing the general budget for your regions, priority should be given to the basic facilities required by our citizens in light of the availability of central government funds, Mr. Badran said.

The Prime Minister also asked that each governor submit a separate draft budget application for each of the different projects it

wishes to implement so that the projects can be scrutinised and discussed by the cabinet.

District governors, and heads of local government departments should take part in the preparation of their budgets which have to be submitted to the government by Aug. 21, the prime minister added.

The meeting, held at the prime ministry, was attended by the Finance Minister Salem Masa'deh, Interior Minister Ahmad Obaidat, Minister of State for Prime Ministry's Affairs Hikmat Al Saket, the director of the General Budget Department and a number of aides.



Walid Asfour, Minister of Industry and Trade, Saturday receives an Iraqi economic delegation in his office where they discussed the expansion of trade between the two countries (Petra photo)

## Iraqi economic delegation, Asfour discuss boosting of trade relations

AMMAN (J.T.) — Visiting Director of the Iraqi state organisation for consumer goods Abu Taleb Al Hashimi discussed with Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour Saturday means of further bolstering Jordanian-Iraqi economic relations.

Mr. Hashimi, who is currently leading a delegation to Jordan to negotiate contracts for the purchase of Jordanian products, discussed the possibility of increasing the volume of trade exchanged between the two countries as part of a bilateral protocol on economic and trade affairs.

The meeting, at the minister's office, was attended by several ministerial aides and members of the Iraqi delegation.

## Building chosen to house new Beirut embassy

AMMAN (J.T.) — A special government committee has recently visited Beirut and chosen a building to serve as Jordan's embassy in the Lebanese capital.

A report in Al Rai newspaper Saturday said that the committee comprised representatives of the Foreign and Finance Ministries and the National Audit Bureau.

The government had earlier allocated funds for the purchasing of a building in Beirut for such a purpose, the report said.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Arab pharmacists to meet

AMMAN (Petra) — Conditions of pharmacists in the Arab World in general and on the occupied West Bank and Lebanon in particular will be among the subjects for discussion by the 21st meeting of the Arab Pharmacists Federation (APF) executive council due to open here Monday. Delegates to the three-day meeting will also review bylaws for a projected federation of Arab pharmaceutical companies.

### Jordan-China cultural protocol approved

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian authorities have endorsed a cultural protocol with the People's Republic of China for the coming three years, according to a report in the local press. It said that the agreement provides for the exchange of delegations, expertise and cultural activity between the two nations. The report said that the secretary-general of the Ministry of Education Abdul Latif Arabiyat had been authorised to sign the agreement.

### Zarqa corporation endorsed

AMMAN (J.T.) — The cabinet has approved the establishment of the Zarqa Development Corporation (ZDC) to help execute projects in Zarqa and its neighbourhood. A report in the local press said that a group of notable personalities in Zarqa had requested the government to approve the establishment of the new corporation which will run along the lines of the Salt Development Corporation.

### Ministry to help on libraries guide

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Culture and Youth will help the Jordanian Library Association (JLA) to print its projected guidebook on libraries and librarians in Jordan and will offer other necessary assistance to JLA in other projects, according to Minister Ma'an Abu Nowar.

## FOR RENT

Consisting of two floors, each with a separate entrance. The ground floor is fully furnished and with three bedrooms, three salons, three bathrooms, three spacious verandas with central heating and telephone. The second floor is unfurnished and consists of three bedrooms, three salons, three bathrooms and three spacious verandas.

Each floor has an area of 330 square metres and the villa is located in Shmeisani near the Bird Garden.

Call tel: 668503

JORDAN  
TIMES  
Tel: 666265  
666320

## PCC appeals for end to rebellion

(Continued from page 1)

communique called for a strategic alliance based on respect for the "independent Palestinian decision-making," and on resolutions adopted at last February's meeting of the Palestine National Council (parliament in exile).

The communique also urged strengthened Palestinian relations with "progressive Arab forces" without defining the term.

Conference sources said the PCC did not discuss at any stage setting up a Palestinian government in exile.

An Arab diplomat said the committee's success now depended on the attitude of Damascus. "The ball is clearly in Syria's court," he said.

The council reaffirmed: "Relations between Syria, the national forces in Lebanon and the PLO constitute the true support for the Lebanese people in their fight to maintain the independence and Arab character of their country."



# Jordan Times

**Responsible Editor:** MOHAMMAD AMAD  
**Editor:** GEORGE S. HAWATMEH  
**Contributing Editor:** RAMI G. KHOURI  
**Board of Directors:** JUNA'AH HANMAD, RAJA ELISSA, MOHAMMAD AMAD, MAHMOUD AL KAYED  
**Editorial and advertising offices:** Jordan Press Foundation, University Road, P.O. Box 5770, Amman, Jordan  
**Telephones:** 666320, 666265 **Telex:** 21497 ARAJYQ  
**Telegram:** JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan

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## Whose argument is sterile?

WHEN a U.S. State Department official was asked, here in Amman a few months ago, why the Reagan administration chose to abandon President Carter's policy of considering "illegal" Israeli settlements on the West Bank, he had to look around for an answer. "You know how new administrations like to be different," he finally said. "As far as the Reagan men are concerned, the switch (in terms describing Israeli settlements) from 'illegal' to merely 'unhelpful' may have been the least the California guys could do to show creativity and originality." And, the official lamented that he personally had to lose his old comfortable job as a result of such changes constantly taking place in Washington.

It turned out, after the American veto of last Tuesday's U.N. Security Council draft resolution condemning Israel's settlement activity in the occupied territories, that this official's assessment of his administration's policy was at best flawed, and that the State Department has itself been behind the shift in the theoretical American attitude towards Israel's continued colonisation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

We are not going to get into a sterile argument as to whether Israel's settlement policy has or has not a legal validity, as this matter should be left for negotiations, said the official spokesman of the State Department soon after the veto, as if to prove this point. And, the call for dismantling the existing settlements is not a "practical demand" either, according to him.

So, it seems, Washington's official policy has all along been not that of trading territory for peace but of compromising what is left of Arab territory for recognition of Israeli super rights to our lands. Otherwise, what is the meaning of all that the Americans have said during and after the U.N. vote last Tuesday?

Well, we will have to admit that the latest American position has come as no surprise to us. It is new and more dangerous only in that the U.S. administration has finally spelled out the worst of what it must have been thinking since last September, when Mr. Reagan announced his proposals for the Middle East.

But, as it happens, there is not much left to say to the Americans except that the failure is all theirs. Neither Jordan nor the Palestinians nor anybody in the Arab World will ever accept to enter "sterile" peace negotiations whose main purpose would eventually turn out to be the legitimisation of Israeli occupation.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Deportation already policy

THE CHAIRMAN of the foreign relations and security committee in the Israeli parliament, the Knesset, has suggested to the government that any Palestinian caught throwing stones at Israeli settlers or Israeli troops should be deported. As Elihu Ben Alissar is considered one of the closest aides to Prime Minister Menachem Begin and ranks near the top in the Zionist hierarchy in Israel, we must conclude that this proposal reflects official Israeli thinking. At the same time this proposal reveals much about the Zionist's expansionist plans in the occupied Arab territories. The proposal shows that Israel's leaders are continuously searching for new ways of evicting the Arab population from their homeland and at the same time trying to legalise their actions. This proposal serves the interests of the Zionist settlers and prevents the Arab inhabitants from exercising their natural right of resisting terrorism, intimidation and occupation. This trend relates Israeli claims that their judicial authorities are trying to stem the settlers' criminal acts against the Arabs.

Halting the Arab population's resistance and forbidding them to defend themselves from the settlers' terrorist acts paves the way for more acts of terrorism on the part of these settlers who are in league with the Israeli government in getting rid of the Palestinians. Despite the fact that the new proposals have not been officially approved, we believe that this policy already been put into force. This practice is thus expected to last as long as it conforms with Israel's official policy of evicting the Arab population from their own homeland.

#### Al Dustour: Tripoli on the brink

THE EXPLOSION which took place in Tripoli Friday and killed and injured many people is cause for both sadness and grief for all Arabs. It is feared that the explosion, which claimed the lives of innocent people, will be the opening phase of a terrorist campaign launched against the Lebanese town to force its inhabitants to abandon it and leave the street and buildings to the warring factions. It is feared that the explosion, which occurred near a mosque packed with worshippers, marks a new escalation of the terror and sectarian violence which has been simmering for some time.

We believe that Tripoli will be exposed to further violent actions because the town is bound to become the final ditch for loyalist PLO fighters if they are driven from their present positions in Al Bekaa by the dissident forces opposing PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat. The explosion and the indiscriminate and brutal killings reflect lust for blood by these factions and their instigators who stop at nothing to achieve their goals.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Rewarding the criminal

THE LATEST U.S. veto at the U.N. Security Council which defeated the Arab resolution condemning Israel's atrocities in the occupied Arab town of Hebron surprised no one. Washington's justification of its veto was an uglier crime than that committed in the Arab town by Zionist extremists, and reflected America's total commitment to protect the aggressor and reward the criminal with more support and financial assistance. Washington, which refused a mere verbal condemnation included in a resolution which does not even mention Israel by name, has thus granted recognition to a new reality created by Israel in the occupied Arab lands. Washington also exposed to the world its double-faced dealings with the Israelis and the Arabs which will result in the destruction of what is left of its meagre credibility in the region.

How can Washington now on consider the Israeli settlements illegal and an obstacle in the path of peace? In justifying its veto at the Security Council session, Washington said that "it is impractical to call on Israel to dismantle its settlements in the occupied Arab territories." Doesn't that mean that Washington approves of Israel's measures to change the demographic and cultural characters of the occupied lands? Doesn't that also mean an explicit American recognition of Israel's claims to these Arab lands? How can Washington single-handedly play the role of a Middle East peace mediator after its open support for Israel in its drive to Judaize this Arab territory?

## VIEW FROM AMERICA

# Biotechnology and a deteriorating U.S. image

By Franz Schurmann

SAN FRANCISCO — America's image in the world has undergone some great changes in the last years. It used to be that America's image was very positive, but, then, America was also remote. From a Middle Eastern perspective, America, before World War II, was a very distant country. Since World War II, America has become a very real presence in the Middle East. And it has acquired an enormous image made up, now, of positive and negative elements. The positive elements are pretty much as always: We are a free country. We are rich. We are powerful. The negative elements are new: We are imperialist, exploitative, untrustworthy. For Middle Easterners, we have in many ways acquired the characteristics of an earlier imperial Britain while retaining our earlier positive image.

Yet there is one constant element in our image which Britain never possessed and

which can be found in both our positive and negative images. That element is the American genius for technology. From the time the United States was created some 200 years ago, Americans have had a curious ability to devise more and more new technologies. And even if we did not invent them, we were quick to take advantage of inventions by other people in other countries. The British invented a lot of things, but the U.S. was quick to take advantage of the new ideas. The Germans were ahead in natural sciences a hundred years ago, but we rapidly caught up and surpassed them. The Japanese now seem to rival and outdo the U.S. in technological genius, but the U.S. is bringing in vast quantities of Japanese technology rather than shutting it out. Again, there is a confidence that we will eventually pull ahead of them.

And, even as the technological races go on, new technological ideas are grow-

ing in quiet shadows, still little noticed but which eventually will assume great significance. One such new area... and in the view of many scientists the most important one... is biotechnology.

Biotechnology remains a very broad term and includes many things. But in essence it refers to processes and techniques through which forms of living things can be altered and even new kinds of living things be created. As science, biotechnology developed three decades ago when two scientists from Stanford University just south of San Francisco developed a model of molecular structure that correctly explained how information was transmitted from gene to cell in any living body and how that information and that gene could be altered. Now it is generally recognised that these two scientists launched another great scientific revolution.

The fact that it is a scientific

revolution has finally been sensed by many religious people in the U.S. who have banded together to protest further research in many areas of biotechnology as a violation of the right and power of God alone to create and change living forms. There are widespread fears that the new genetic technology might produce some monstrous forms of human life, what we in the U.S. have called "Frankensteins".

Scientists themselves argue back that such genetic tampering was possible even before biotechnology came onto the scene. And, in any case, biotechnology is still a long way from being able to operate with living beings as complex as humans or animals. Even tampering with the genetic make-up of a fly poses vast difficulties.

Yet revolutions once begun do not end for a long while. And it is true of the biotechnology revolution. In fact, it has only begun.

What is remarkable about this revolution in science is that little is needed in the way of complex apparatus, as is the case with nuclear physics right now. A simple laboratory with imaginative scientists is all that is needed. So a great army of biotechnology researchers has arisen all over the world, with the largest concentration in the San Francisco region of California.

So far the practical applications of biotechnology have been small. Virtually all of the work still goes into basic research, as was the case with the hundred years of research into electricity and magnetism that produced few results until the beginning of the 20th century when radio and then television and finally the entire realm of electronics appeared. Scientists are saying that the results will come faster this time. By the end of this century, they will become visible to all.

Three areas in which the biotechnological revolution will

be felt are: medicine, agriculture, and environmental control. Already now, biotechnology is producing new drugs once considered extremely difficult to manufacture or extract. An example is the cancer and anti-virus drug interferon which only a few years ago was monumentally expensive. Predictions are rife that new seeds can be developed to permit high yield cultivation of crops in densely packed fields. And without the heavy capital inputs which made the "green revolution" so uncertain. And already now bacteria have been developed that can "eat oil," and help clean up waters contaminated with oil spills.

Americans as a people are happiest when they feel the old technological genius is still with us. Talking with scientists in the numerous fields of biotechnology makes clear that the old excitement of scientific discovery and technological progress has come back to the U.S.

## Puerto Ricans must give reasons for visiting America

By Canute James

SAN JUAN — A visitor to San Juan, the Puerto Rican capital, might be surprised at being asked by immigration officials the reason for his visit to the United States. He might also wonder why the government-owned television station signs off at night with two anthems — the Puerto Rican and the American.

"Puerto Rico, USA" is how government brochures describe the United States possession in the Caribbean, and its 3.2 million people refer to the U.S. as "the mainland."

In explaining the apparent anomaly of its "Commonwealth" relationship with the U.S., most Puerto Ricans seemed concerned not with severing the link, but in determining what form a continuing relationship will take.

The cause of Puerto Rico's independence is repeatedly argued in the United Nations by countries including Cuba and Nicaragua. On the evidence of the last elections in 1980, however, this is not an issue. The Independence and Socialist parties garnered only six per cent of the votes.

"The question of Puerto Rico's independence is now part of the East-West confrontation," says Jose Granados Navedo of the ruling Partido Nuevo Progresista (PNP). "The merits of the case are difficult to discern in the smoke of this confrontation. Puerto Rico is now a pan-American colony, but it is not yet a colonial problem, and the United Nations should not interfere. The people of Puerto Rico should decide their own future."

The essence of the argument between the island's politicians is whether they should opt for statehood, becoming the 51st of the Union, or maintain the status quo. Governor Carlos Romero Barcelo, who leads the pro-statehood PNP, has promised a referendum on statehood if his party is returned with a significant majority in elections planned for next year.

The major opposition, the Partido Popular Democrático (PPD), led by Mr. Rafael Hernandez, advocates a continuation of the Commonwealth relationship. Recent public opinion polls give Mr. Hernandez a comfortable lead in popular support over Mr. Romero.

Governor Romero has long wanted to hold a plebiscite, but was put off by the fact that his party's majority in the last election was only 3,500 votes in an electorate of 1.6 million. He needs a large majority to ensure support for statehood from the legislature.

"Puerto Rico is better off than all other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean," argues Mr. Granados. "But it does not compare favourably with the states of the Union. For example, the island is much poorer than Mississippi, which is the poorest of the states." He says Puerto Rico has no political power in Washington, no voting power in Congress and no real political muscle. Statehood would change all this, he claims.

The PPD dismisses these arguments as a false analogy with the states of the Union. "The states are richer because they have resources and are able to advance economically," says Jose Arsenio Torres, a former PPD senator. "Puerto Rico can be a state for 200 years and still not catch up with Mississippi. Statehood would

do away with the many tax advantages which the island enjoys. It would be disastrous."

Behind all these arguments about the island's political future is a common concern for preserving the island's economy. Long regarded as a model to be emulated by other Third World countries, Puerto Rico has played host for the past 30 years to foreign investors lured by tax holidays which have been extremely generous by any standards.

Such has been the impact of the tax concessions on the island's economy that employment in manufacturing, which in 1950 accounted for nine per cent of the labour force, attracted 19 per cent last year. Public administration employment jumped from nine per cent in 1950 to 24 per cent last year. Not surprisingly, employment in agriculture slid from 36 per cent of the labour force in 1950 to live per cent last year.

"Although the transfiguration of the Puerto Rican economy has been incredible, we have made mistakes," confesses Governor Romero. "As we industrialised, we forgot about agriculture. If we could do it all over again we would not ignore agriculture."

The gloss is wearing from the industrial miracle. Pressures imposed a few years ago by high oil prices have been increased by the recession in the U.S. The number of bankruptcies filed by businesses last year reached 2,054 which is an 85 per cent increase over 1981. Unemployment has moved from 11 per cent in 1970 to 22 per cent last year, and growth in the gross domestic product fell from 8 per cent last year, and growth in the gross domestic product fell from 11.6 per cent in 1981 to minus 3.4 per cent last year.

Yet there is little concern for the immediate future, thanks to the help of the mainland. The island last year received \$4 billion in various forms of welfare aid — slightly more than Cuba, with three times the population, gets from the USSR, argues one representative of the independence movement.

With a per capita income of \$3,150 last year, Puerto Ricans are theoretically richer than all their neighbours in the Caribbean. But more than 50 per cent of the population needs food stamps in order to survive.

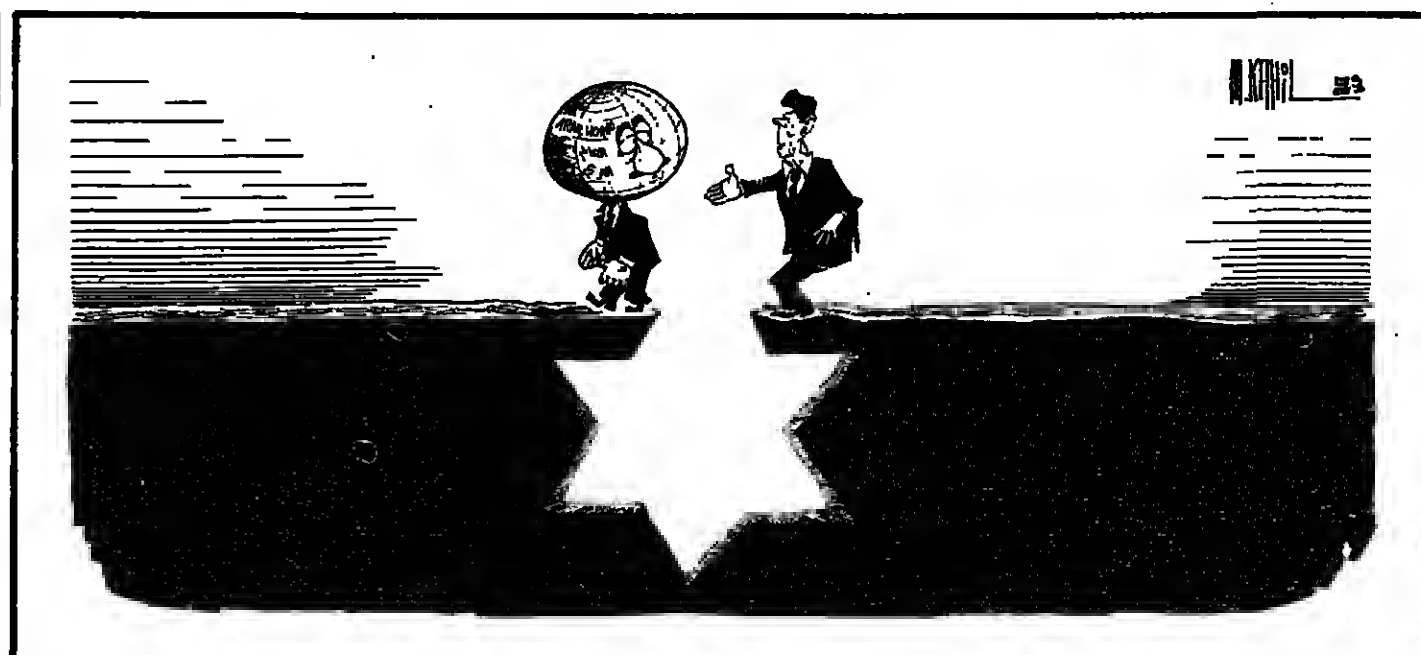
Were it left to stand on its own, without Washington to lean on, Puerto Rico would doubtlessly sink under the weight of its public debt of \$5 billion, which is equivalent to the cost of one year's imports, and 75 per cent of the GDP.

But this hardly dissuades the independence movement. "Figures on benefits from the United States are misleading," claims Fernando Martin, foreign affairs secretary for the Partido Independientista Puertorriqueño.

"Puerto Rico buys more than \$7 billion in imports each year from United States" companies, and companies operating here make a clear \$2 billion in net profits each year."

Despite this position, other equally avid supporters of Puerto Rican independence admit in private that severing ties with the U.S., given the nature of the economic relationship, would lead to economic and political chaos.

— Financial Times news feature



## Colombo bans non-ethnic parties to heal ethnic riots

By Jeremy Cliff  
 Reuter

COLOMBO — The wave of violence in Sri Lanka, which has so far claimed 200 lives, is posing the strongest challenge to the state since 1971 when the government faced an armed insurgency.

The present government, saying it faces a foreign-inspired coup plot, has banned three leftist parties and extended an island-wide curfew in attempts to counter the violence.

The unrest, which has also destroyed property worth tens of millions of dollars, has dealt a severe blow to economic development and tourism, although Western diplomats say they do not think it will affect foreign aid.

Diplomats and businessmen said overseas investors would undoubtedly reconsider plans to put money into the palm-fringed republic, famous for its tea and unspoiled sandy beaches.

The violence left a trail of devastation across much of the island with at least 17 major factories, many making garments for export, severely damaged in the Colombo district alone.

The secretary of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, S.S. Jayawickrama, told Reuters he believed damage to property ran into tens of millions of dollars, while Information Minister Anandattissa De Alwis said the unrest would affect everyone.

He said the economy had suf-

fered and jobs had been lost as part of a conspiracy initiated by an unnamed foreign power to undermine the government.

He said the violence was much more than a mere race riot between majority Sinhalese and the minority Tamil community, who number about 2.5 million on an island of 15 million people.

"It is a deeper conspiracy than merely to set one set of people against another. This is part of a really deep plot to overthrow the government," he said on state-run radio.

The government has responded by using emergency powers to ban three Marxist groups, the pro-Soviet Communist Party of Sri Lanka, an extreme left revolutionary group known as the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (People's Liberation Front), and the Nawa Sama Samaja Party (New Socialist Party).

The People's Liberation Front, known locally as the JVP, was behind the abortive attempt in 1971 to overthrow the government of Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike. Several hundred people died in clashes.

The JVP was proscribed and several of its leaders jailed by special courts. The government of President Junius Jayawardene released them after it came to power in 1977 and the party began open political activity.

Jayawardene also moved to ban separatist groups, proposing legislation that will effectively outlaw

the main Tamil party, the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF). It advocates a separate Tamil state and has 17 of the 168 seats in the state assembly.

Jayawardene said the legislation, amending the constitution, would be presented in parliament on Thursday.

Western diplomatic sources said banning the parties would not solve the latest unrest while Mrs. Bandaranaike said the action could be counter-productive.

She told Reuters by telephone the government was probably trying to find a scapegoat for the trouble.

"I don't know if they had good reasons for banning them. The government is not keeping us informed," Mr. Bandaranaike, who leads the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, said.

The latest round of violence was sparked by the killing of 13 army soldiers by Tamil guerrillas in the northern district of Jaffna on July 23. The ambush climaxed a series of guerrilla attacks on government offices, trains and buses over two months.

Reprisal attacks by Sinhalese in Colombo and several other cities caused widespread damage and created 35,000 Tamil refugees in the capital alone.

The guerrillas, known as "The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam", have been outlawed for four years. TULF denies any connection with the guerrillas.

The government of 77-year-old

Jayawardene was in a strong position politically before the latest violence erupted.

He was elected to a second six-year term in October and a December referendum extended the term of parliament for six years, preserving his United National Party's two-thirds majority.

Sri Lanka is already in economic trouble and the violence could aggravate the poor balance of payments.

In 1982, the current account balance of payments deficit was 11,793 million rupees (\$490 million), which the central bank said was the highest on record.

It was attributed to sluggish export growth and a rise in imports. It compared with a deficit of 8,342 million rupees (\$345 million) on current account in 1981.

Mr. Jayawardene had won considerable praise in the West for dismantling the heavily state-regulated economy imposed by Mrs. Bandaranaike. He opened Sri Lanka to Western investment and set up free trade zones to try to attract more foreign companies.

"This is like a thunderbolt for foreign investors," a local businessman said. "It will take us a long time to rebuild our economic reputation sufficiently for Western investors to place their money here."

Foreign investment has been running at an annual average of around \$40 million, in a country where per capita income averages \$270 a year.

## Nepalese fear absorption by India

By Jeremy Cliff  
 Reuter

KATHMANDU — A root between two stones... that was how the 18th-century Gurkha King Prithvi Narayan Shah once described Nepal, the Himalayan kingdom he created out of a handful of feuding principalities between India and China.

Two centuries later, Nepalese still fear that their position between the world's two most populous countries could lead to the end of their independence.

In an attempt to prevent the stones crushing the root, the present monarch King Birendra has pressed for his territory and its 16 million people to be internationally recognised as a zone of peace.

Nepal is officially non-aligned, carefully balancing Indian inf-

luence with openings to Peking and aid from the United States with ties to Moscow.

Classified as one of the world's least developed nations, Nepal faces the barrier of the Himalayas to the north and borders India to the south, east and west. As some Nepalese observe, their country is not only landlocked but "India-locked".

Indian diplomats in the temple city of Kathmandu acknowledge Nepalese fears that they could be gradually absorbed into India, on which they depend heavily for trade and supplies.

At the same time New Delhi sees Nepal as falling within its security sphere, particularly after its border war with China in 1962. Nepal was not involved in the conflict.

The forum wants the border sealed, with work permits for Ind-

ians. Under a 1950 treaty the two countries, who share strong ethnic, religious and cultural ties, have an open border with no visa requirements. Several million Nepalese work in India.

Migration has gone on for centuries and, as in Assam, it is difficult to establish who is recent immigrant. Much of the migration occurs at harvest time when labourers from India's populous states of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh come to help in the fields. Other labour from India includes artisans and builders, engineers and fruit sellers.

Though neither government is anxious to exploit the issue, some political analysts in Kathmandu see the influx of Indians as potentially explosive because of unease over Nepal's economic dependence on India. India takes half

Nepal's exports and provides 40 per cent of the country's imports.

Nepal and the Kingdom of Bhutan to the east played a part in the subcontinent's security even in the days of the British raj when they were seen as Himalayan bulwarks against the Chinese.

India adopted the same approach at independence in 1947. But the 1975 merger with India of the small Kingdom of Sikkim, between Nepal and Bhutan, reinforced old doubts here about Delhi's intentions. Sikkim became India's 22nd state after a referendum that proposed abolition of the monarchy.

On the plus side, Nepal and India have wide areas of potential cooperation, particularly in water resources and hydro-electric power.

Nepal's relations with China are less intense than those with India.





## Talking straight Marwan Muasher

Let me tell you the story of someone who was deeply in love with a girl. He knew her for a long time and they got really close. The relationship developed to that point where a life-long commitment had to be made. Either they wanted to share their lives together forever or the relationship was over. She was ready for that commitment and told him so. Our friend, however, was a bit hesitant. He loved the girl, and wanted very much to marry her, but he was weighing other factors in his mind. He was not financially independent and did not know if he could support her. He understood marriage involved sacrifices and yet there were some qualities in her that he did not quite like.

He believed in marriage but was afraid of losing an independence he grew so accustomed to. He realised marriage should be a couple's choice but knew his family did not approve of the girl. He really felt at ease with her yet in a way the thrill was gone from the relationship. So our friend kept weighing the pros and cons in his mind while the poor girl kept wait-

ing. She kept asking him for a decision, one way or the other. She told him that whatever decision he takes, she would respect it, but that it was important for him to take one. She said they could both live with whatever decision was taken. Nobody drops dead. Life goes on. She made it clear that both had a life ahead of them to worry about and start building, yet this stage of "limbo" was hindering both of them from starting to plan that life, together or separately.

Our friend, not knowing what to do and being too indecisive to make up his mind, just postponed taking a decision in the hope that time will provide him what an answer. He was in a way waiting for a miracle to reveal to him a course of action, a miracle that was not to come because he had all the facts of the case before him, and thus an answer could only come from within himself. He was treating his poor girlfriend like someone who had an old shirt hung in the closet that was too dear to him to throw away, yet too

old to wear. Well, time did the only thing possible to it in this case, namely pushing our friend in a corner where a decision would be made for him, an inevitable negative one. It finally came one day. The girl told him she could not wait any longer, that if he was too hesitant to take a positive step, then that could only mean that he did not want her strongly enough to outweigh the cons and make the commitment. The status quo just did not do. Her love was just as strong as it ever was, and bitter as she was, she said she had to go on with life, which seldom has a place for the indecisive.

What did our friend do? He indulged in self-pity and went around telling his friends how much he loved this girl who just betrayed him by deserting him!!

Does the story look familiar to you? If it doesn't it should. For it is the story of our life as a modern Arab nation. We have been and are treating two of our most important questions in modern history the way our friend treated his girl-

friend. I am referring to the questions of Palestine and Arab unity.

Take the Palestine question. From the time the problem arose to our present day, we have adopted a policy of postponing decisions, of reacting to whatever events time presented us with. During that time, we kept inventing reasons that in certain cases were right, but only because we had pre-put ourselves in positions where we did not have other choices. Like our friend, we kept pushing ourselves into situations where we had to speak from a position of weakness. Our reasons justifying this behaviour ranged from an ignorance at the beginning of the century, to the Jews cunning ways, to the sympathy Jews enjoyed in the West, to the strength of the Jewish lobby in the USA, etc. Seldom did we try to initiate actions, to set policies, that would change the status quo. Instead, we kept reacting as opposed to acting, which is a passive process capable of producing only negative results.

What are the results of such a

policy (or no-policy)? With every corner we helped out ourselves in, the inevitable consequence was a "modification" (more appropriately a compromise) of our original claims.

Like our friend, who sincerely, if passively, kept telling his girlfriend he loved her, we too never ceased proclaiming our love and yearning to our stolen land. Well, love alone is not enough. Having all the good intentions in the world is fruitless unless one follows through with actions. Every time we were shaken by the reality of war and defeat (not setback like we prefer to call it), the hope was revived that may be the shock was great enough to awaken us into starting to take decisions. But every time, we kept practising our old ways of no-decisions, waiting for time to provide us with a miracle it was not capable of.

What about Arab unity? It is an idea we keep fiddling with from time to time. But I am yet to see one serious step taken towards achieving it. Arab unity is to me a fine idea, but I am the first to aban-

don it if all it does is take us away from reality. We cannot dare to talk of Arab unity when the most simple act of open borders still does not exist. We are against postponing a decision until time provides us with its inevitable negative answer. In the pursuit of an idea that unfortunately still now only exists in people's hearts, with no follow-up actions, people tend to look beyond their own country and its own welfare. The result is that neither does the idea come true, nor is a strong foundation for one's own state laid.

It is time to take decisions. We are sick of the status quo. We hurt so badly we are even sick of ourselves, just like our friend, who, I am sure, did not regard himself in high esteem during his period of indecision. We want to look each other in the face and say: Look, here are the facts. Here are the options. Let us choose one of them. Every day that passes by reduces our options, with all the past years testifying to that fact.

What are we waiting for? Sometimes I get the impression we are

afraid of choosing an option, lest we choose the wrong one. That is something we have to live with. People make choices all the time.

Some prove to be right, others wrong. But the important thing is to make them to the best of one's ability, correct them along the way to the best of one's ability, and live with the consequences. Taking a stand is always better than not taking one, and thereby letting events dictate outcomes that have to be against us, given the fact that we refused to have an active input in the shaping of these outcomes.

We need to take a stand today. If we want to fight, let us take this decision and work for it. If we don't or cannot fight, then let us have peace and start worrying about our country. If we want Arab unity, let us work for it. If we think it is not feasible, let us throw the idea aside (political unity, not unity of interests) and concern ourselves with building a stable and strong country. Life goes on, whatever decisions we take. I hope we decide to join it by starting to take some.

## Ajlouny: Israelis refuse distribution of Al Fajr in West Bank or Gaza Palestinian publisher harassed in U.S.

Paul Ajlouny, a Palestinian American, is owner-publisher of *Al Fajr* newspaper, published in occupied Jerusalem and widely quoted throughout the Arab World. Grace Halsell of the London-based *Middle East* magazine recently interviewed Mr. Ajlouny in Washington D.C. who described his problems with Israeli- and American-officials.

Q. How was *Al-Fajr* started?

A. It was started by Youssef Nasr, my brother-in-law; we were room-mates in college in Kentucky. Later he finished college at the University of Illinois, then he came and asked me for \$10,000 to start the newspaper. He brought out the first paper in 1972.

Then Youssef was kidnapped in 1974, never to be seen or heard from since. I have indicated to the Israeli authorities that, if they can produce Youssef Nasr, I am willing to relinquish publication. But deep inside I know that Youssef has already been killed -- and buried. After he was kidnapped, I had to take over a paper that I had financed but had been set up through his efforts.

I was still working as an engineer in New York. So I placed people in management, and would go to Jerusalem four or five times a year, review what was happening, set policy and continue. This was still an Arabic edition; we published the first English edition in April 1980.

Q. And you now have editions in Arabic, English and Hebrew?

A. The Hebrew edition is bi-weekly; we hope to make it a we-

ekly edition. The English edition is weekly. The Arabic is daily. Besides the newspapers, we publish a monthly book on literary writings in Arabic and we also have a news magazine, *The New Week*, in Arabic. And we have just produced a sample issue of a magazine to be published monthly in London, called *Palestine*. This will be in English.

Also, we plan to have a publishing house in Jerusalem for books, magazines and periodicals. Right now, our operations are located in various buildings in Jerusalem. I don't think there is any Arab publisher of books in Jerusalem.

Whatever we publish there has to go to the Israeli censors. In each issue of *Al-Fajr* we make a listing of the number of stories submitted to the Israeli censors and what they did to these stories. It is a very frustrating task for the journalist who goes out into the field and gathers information and develops a story and then finds the Israeli censors cut the story down to nothing.

Also, the Israelis do not permit our newspaper to be distributed in the West Bank or Gaza. If you get

caught with it in the occupied territories, you will be prosecuted and put in jail. It is allowed in Jerusalem and in Israel. News vendors, however, will not carry it. So it is basically sold in the Jerusalem area to tourists staying in hotels and to embassies and by subscription.

The paper is produced on Thursday in Jerusalem and the photocopy material goes by special carrier and arrives in New York on Monday morning. In New York, I take it to my printer who reproduces it, and we mail it out in the United States.

We now have about 4,300 subscribers. The State Department subscribes to two issues of *Al-Fajr*, and we have given it as a gift to the president of the United States, who is not aware of Palestine or the Palestinians.

Q. Your charter is in the United States?

A. All machinery and equipment is owned by Omar International Inc., a New York state corporation, and that is registered to do business in Israel. All of the tangible equipment belongs to the corporation.

Q. Since that corporation is registered in New York does that mean it would be more difficult for Israelis to seize the paper?

A. Oh, they can seize anything. But the Israelis are trying to portray to the world they have fre-

edom of press. So if they decide to close *Al-Fajr*, and they can do that, I think there would be an outcry, and this would tarnish their image.

There can be direct censorship and there can be fear of writing. And I don't know which is worse. You know I was jailed for my activities and spent three months in Federal Prison in Lexington, Kentucky.

Q. What were the charges?

A. Setting up satellite equipment for the PLO. That was the charge. I wish I had the capability. I would be very happy to do so. The only persons who are capable of sending satellites into orbit are the Soviet Union, America and a consortium of European companies. I was given a two-years sentence and released after three months, due to the absurdity of the charge.

In America, you say "PLO" and that's a front-page story. Everybody and his uncle wants to prosecute a PLO man. And I was tried in Brooklyn. We asked for a change of venue and of course it was denied. The prosecutor was Jewish, the judge was Italian. The district attorney wrote a letter to the judge that I was a dangerous undercover agent for the PLO, and therefore I should receive a ten-year sentence and a \$100,000

fine.

Q. Is that what happened?

A. I received a \$10,000 fine and a two-year sentence. I paid the \$10,000 fine. My legal fees were in excess of \$100,000.

Let me tell you (another) story. I am a board member of the National Association of Arab Americans, and on 12 May 1982 I left my New York home to drive to a board meeting in Washington. Shortly after I left home, my wife was visited by the FBI. One of them said, "Did your husband leave for Washington?" And she said yes, and they asked, "Is he attending a conference?" And they said, "We would like to talk with him."

I talked with them here in Washington, and they had the audacity to suggest that I might have plans to assassinate an Arab leader, who was visiting Washington. They were forewarning me not to do that. This is life for a Palestinian in these United States.

It is not the first time I've had a visit from the FBI. Once, before they visited my home and questioned me, I suppose their purpose is intimidation, harassment. But I have stood up to it.

The motto of my newspaper is: "You cannot deny me the rights and privileges that you have and expect to keep yours for ever". It is a simple concept of life.

## Oil industry survives in northern Iraqi city

By Subhy Haddad

Reuter

KIRKUK, Iraq -- Artillery and anti-aircraft missile emplacements dot the vital oil fields surrounding this heavily-guarded northern Iraqi city, a major Iranian target which survived a blitz in the early days of the Gulf war.

Kirkuk, a city of 400,000 people, is the centre of Iraq's oil industry, producing almost all of the crude it exports to help generate cash to finance the war effort. In the first few months of the war, 51 Iranian air raids severely damaged oil installations and killed hundreds of people.

But with the bolstering of defences which officials say have deterred further attacks on the city, life here continues very much as normal although its oil fields remain a glittering prize for any conqueror.

The last Iranian raid was about 24 months ago and the only planes now flying over the city and its oil fields are Iraqi fighters heading for Iran, 150 kilometres to the east, the officials say.

Kirkuk was the site of Iraq's first oil discovery in 1927 and before the war the country as a whole was exporting 3.2 million barrels

of oil a day.

But with the war now in its 33rd month, Iraq is restricted to only one outlet to the world's oil markets -- a pipeline to the Mediterranean across Turkey -- which according to industry sources is transporting about 700,000 barrels per day, less than a quarter of its pre-war exports.

Previous outlets through the Shatt Al Arab waterway and a pipeline across Syria, which supports the Iranian cause, have both been closed because of the conflict.

To underline the strategic importance of the province, of which Kirkuk is the capital, the central government has spent more than one billion dinars (\$3.3 billion) on development projects since the fighting started.

The official Iraqi News Agency recently quoted provincial governor Zuhair Al Qadiri as saying the cash was for housing, railway, irrigating and other projects.

Known as the City of the Eternal Fire because a 3,300-year-old natural fire still burns just 10 kilometres from the city centre, Kirkuk's population is made up of Arabs, Kurds, Turcomen and some Armenians. Up to a few years ago, men on

donkeys carrying crude oil in black tins for Turkish bath-house boilers could be seen in Kirkuk gently meandering through narrow lanes.

Also gone are the rolls-royce and other British cars which carried the European staff of the old Iraq Petroleum Company (IPC), owned by a Western consortium, through the city.

They have been replaced by the latest West German and Japanese models driven by staff of the Iraqi General Establishment for the North Oil, formed after IPC was nationalised in 1972 and the province of Kirkuk renamed "Tammim" (Nationalisation).

Earlier this month Iraqi President Saddam Hussein called for a halt to attacks on shipping and oil installations, a stop to bombardment of civilian areas and a truce during the holy month of Ramadan in June.

But Iran rejected the proposals, saying Iraq should agree to its conditions for ending the war.

The war has been close to stalemated for more than a year with Iranian offensives in late 1981 and early 1982 making little progress. Repeated international efforts to mediate between the two sides have ended in failure.

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# SPORTS

## Ed Moses leads gala parade of stars in Helsinki

HELSINKI (R) — Ed Moses, world 400 metres hurdles king for the past seven years, will provide a majestic start to the first World Athletics Championships here on Sunday.

The supreme U.S. hurdler will be the first world record-holder in action in the Helsinki Olympic stadium in a weeklong parade of athletes unmatched since the Munich Olympics of 1972.

Moses, beaten only once since capturing the Olympic gold medal in 1976, was deprived of a chance of defending his crown by the U.S. boycott of the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

Politics also stripped the 1976 Montreal games of some of the greatest black African stars, so this gathering of the cream of 158 nations promises to be, in the words of explosive U.S. sprinter and long jumper Carl Lewis, "the greatest track meet ever."

Lewis will also be on parade on Sunday in the 100 metres where some 50,000 fans will be comparing his performance in qualifying rounds with that of compatriot Calvin Smith, who last month reduced the 15-year-old world record of 1968 Olympic champion Jim Hines.

"I'm not afraid of Calvin," Lewis said as he announced his challenge for a golden triple in the 100 metres, long jump and sprint relay.

A triple triumph here might persuade Lewis next year to attempt the quartet of Olympic titles achieved by legendary American Jesse Owens in the Berlin Olympics of 1936.

But the 22-year-old student is keeping his options open. "People ask me about the Olympics, but I'm not even world champion. I'd like to get this year over with first," he said.

The women's 100 metres also kicks off with heats Sunday as new world record-holder Evelyn Ashford of the U.S. begins her battle with formidable East German duo of Marlies Göhr and Jutta Knech.

Ashford clocked 11.74 in Colorado Springs last month, 0.02 seconds swifter than the mark set by European champion Göhr the previous month.

But as Ashford's time was set in the thin air of high altitude which can enhance performance,

she needs victory in Helsinki to persuade doubters that she is the world number one.

Koch, not competing here over her world-record 400 metres distance, was only 0.02 seconds behind Göhr in the 100 in June and joins a sprint squad which has no place for Olympic 200 metres champion Baerbel Wöckel.

There has been a shake-up in the East German team, with long jumper Luiz Dombrowski and 400 metres hurdler Volker Beck among the other missing Olympic champions in their squad.

But one East German Olympic gold medalist is sure to make his presence felt here on Sunday. Shot-putter Udo Beyer, like Ed Moses, has lost just one important competition since winning at the 1976 Montreal Olympics.

In Beyer's case it was third place in the 1980 Moscow Games, but after setting a world record 22.22 metres in Los Angeles in June he is favourite for the world champion crown here on Sunday.

"I have already done 22.05 in training. It everything goes right I think I could reach 22.50 in competition," said Beyer, American Dave Lau, an admiring rival of the East German, is likely to be the toughest challenger.

The men's shot, the men's 20-kilometre walk and the women's marathon are the three titles to be decided on the opening day, with the marathon winner to take pride

of place as the first athletics world champion.

Grete Waitz of Norway is favourite to win the event in the absence of former world record-holder Allison Roe of New Zealand and American Joan Benoit, the new holder who is fulfilling a prior coaching commitment.

Waitz, 30 later this year, is a runner of immense experience. A duel with Benoit, who clocked her world best of two hours 22 minutes 43 seconds in this year's Boston marathon, would have been a beguiling prospect.

But the United States can still present a strong challenge through Julie Brown, who returned a similarly impressive 2:26:34 in Los Angeles, scene of next year's first women's Olympic marathon. West German Charlotte Teske also poses a threat.

The men's 20-km walk features European champion Jose Marin of Spain, Maurizio Damilano of Italy and Czechoslovakia's Jozef Pribilinec, fastest in the world this year at 1:19:49. Finnish hopes are pinned on Reima Salonen. European 50-km walk champion.

The memory of past Finnish Olympic heroes hovers over these inaugural World Championships. A statue and an avenue outside the stadium remember the name of Paavo Nurmi, who won gold medals at three distances in the 1920s.

## Rodriguez retains European heavyweight crown

NIMES, France (R) — Lucien Rodriguez of France successfully defended his European heavyweight boxing title for the ninth time Friday night when Belgian challenger Albert Syben retired with a badly cut eye in the eighth round.

Rodriguez, living up to his reputation as one of the most consistent fighters in Europe at present, struck early on.

A jolting straight right opened up a bad cut over Syben's left eye in the second round, and the Belgian, clearly shaken, never got back into the fight as he sought to protect himself against further damage.

Rodriguez, who won the title in

November 1981, proved to be the 12th round in the Nimes bullfight arena that his 12-round defeat — he lost on points — against WBC Champion Larry Holmes was not a fluke and won six and drew two of the eight rounds.

Rodriguez had been due to meet compatriot Sylvain Wabille but the challenger pulled out, saying the 28,000-franc (\$5,600) purse was not enough.

After his convincing victory, Rodriguez danced around the ring, and said: "I won, it was beautiful. They can't beat me."

Syben's seconds had worked hard to repair the damage which steadily got worse from the third round onwards but the Belgian, blood pouring down his face and visually blinding him, was forced to give up.

## Temesvari dominates women's U.S. Clay Court Championships

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana (R) — Top-seeded Andrea Temesvari of Hungary continued to dominate the U.S. Clay Court Championships as she defeated defending champion Virginia Ruzici of Romania, 6-2, 6-2, Friday night to advance to the women's final.

Temesvari, who has lost just 15 games in four matches during the week-long, \$589,000 tournament, will meet third-seeded Zina Garrison of the United States in the final at the Indianapolis Sports Centre.

In men's play, 18-year-old American Jimmy Arias beat fifth-seeded Chris Lewis of New Zealand 6-4, 7-5 to reach the semi-finals. He meets seventh-seeded Shlomo Glickstein of Israel, who beat unseeded Roberto Arguello of Argentina, 7-6 (7-5), 6-2.

Garrison defeated second-seeded American Kathy Rinaldi, 6-1, 6-4, to reach the biggest final of her career. Another victory would make the 19-year-old Garrison the first black player to win the title since Althea Gibson of the U.S. in 1957.

The 17-year-old Temesvari, the Italian open champion, was overpowering in her 78-minute match with the fourth-seeded Ruzici.

She rarely came to net, but dictated the play with top-spin groundstrokes that kept Ruzici well behind the baseline and reaching high above her head for her returns.

"Today she couldn't do much against me because my top-spin was very good. I was just trying to be consistent," said Temesvari, who evened her career record with Ruzici at 2-2.

"It may not have been pretty but I am sorry. I just wanted to win so much."

The 28-year-old Ruzici said, "I think she was too tough today. I had no chance to attack."

Temesvari lost her serve once in each set, making it a total of just three times this week she has not held serve. Ruzici lost her serve three times in each set.

Garrison took advantage of a slew of unforced Rinaldi errors to run off seven straight games from 11-1 in the first set. In the second set Garrison broke for 5-3. Rinaldi broke back but Garrison broke again and then ended the match with two winners.

In men's play, Andres Gomez of Ecuador and Mel Purcell of the United States will meet in the other semi-final.

Gomez, runnerup at last week's tournament in North Conway, New Hampshire, defeated unseeded American Jimmy Brown, 7-5, 7-5.

Purcell, who gained the final here in 1980 as a qualifier, dropped only 10 points in the second set as he beat fourth-seeded Henrik Sundstrom of Sweden, 7-6, 6-4.

In the feature match, Lewis played an attacking game which Arias countered with pinpoint passing shots throughout their 74-minute match.

The New Zealander, runnerup to John McEnroe in the Wimbledon final, led 2-0, 40-11 on serve in the final set. But Arias saved those three game points and one more to break serve. Then in the fourth game Lewis came within a point of leading, 3-1, three times. But Arias saved all three breakpoints to hold serve.

Arias won the next two games to lead, 4-2, but Lewis battled back to 4-4 and it eventually went to 5-5. Arias then broke at 15 in the 11th game and hammered in two consecutive aces to hold serve at love to close out the match.

## Tambay secures W. German Grand Prix pole position

HOCKENHEIM, West Germany (R) — Rain soaked the fast Hockenheim circuit at Saturday's final practice for the West German Formula One Grand Prix on Sunday, giving France's Patrick Tambay a tenuous pole position thanks to his convincing run on Friday.

Ferrari teammate Rene Arnoux of France had the fastest lap Saturday afternoon, but his time of two minutes, 10.544, was slower than Tambay's 1:49.328 on Friday.

Sunday's grid will be led by the Ferrari of Tambay, last year's Hockenheim winner, and Arnoux.

On Saturday the drivers were forced to use rain tyres in the persistent drizzle. The wet track meant the final session was no re-run of Friday's procession of turbocharged cars.

Their timings on Friday mean the turbos will take the first 11 grid places on Sunday.

Defending champion Keke Rosberg of Finland was again the quickest of the non-turbo drivers. He was fourth fastest on Saturday after being 12th on Friday and will be praying for damp conditions on Sunday.

Hockenheim's super-fast straights allow the turbocharged cars to demonstrate their awesome power. But forecasters expect rain, which could blunt their edge over the non-turbo machines.

Rosberg, in a conventional Ford Cosworth-powered Williams, could then reap the rewards of the fine driving skill he has shown this season.

After nine rounds of the 15-race world championship series,

the Finn is still in touch with the leaders. He is fourth in the standings behind Alain Prost of France (34), Brazil's Nelson Piquet (33) and Tambay (31).

Prost's Renault teammate, American Eddie Cheever, starts sixth, but he came second in Saturday's practice, showing he can handle Hockenheim in the rain.

Other drivers were not so lucky. In unofficial practice Riccardo Patrese ran his Brabham into polystyrene track markers on a bend, while Prost did the same. Neither was hurt.

Local fans in the 20,000-strong crowd were disappointed by West Germany's Manfred Winkelhock, who failed to qualify. His ATS suffered gearbox problems Saturday morning and he did not turn out for final practice.

Italian Andrea de Cesaris was fined \$5,000 Saturday after he knocked down a policeman on his way to practice for Sunday's race here.

A police spokesman said de Cesaris caused two accidents Saturday morning as he drove up to the Hockenheim "Motodrome."

He said in the second incident de Cesaris injured a policeman and left the scene of the accident without permission. The officer was admitted to hospital but later released.

De Cesaris told reporters: "On my way to the Motodrome a policeman jumped into the road in front of my car. I tried to avoid him but did not succeed in doing so."

Police said de Cesaris would have to pay the money on Sunday.

## Hamburg beats Liverpool in pre-season tournament

ROTTERDAM, Netherlands (R) — European Champions Hamburg beat English Champions Liverpool 4-3 on penalties Friday night after an uninspiring match in a pre-season soccer tournament here.

Liverpool created the best chances, but lack of effort, particularly from Scottish international Kenny Dalglish, let them down. The score was 1-1 at full time.

Hamburg go into Sunday's final of the four team tournament against Standard Liege of Belgium, who beat home team Feyenoord Rotterdam 3-1, despite the efforts of the Dutch club's latest signing, Johan Cruyff.

In other four-team friendly tournaments played Friday night, Utrecht beat Britain's Nottingham Forest 1-1 through a sixth minute own goal by Viv Anderson.

In the same tournament, Lokoren of Belgium beat the Romanian national side 5-4 on penalties. The score was 3-3 at full time.

In a tournament at Alkmaar, AZ'67 Alkmaar beat Genoa of Italy 3-2 on penalties after another 3-3 draw at full time.

Volendam, newly promoted to the Dutch first division, surprisingly won 3-1 against Werder Bremen who were runners-up in Hamburg in last season's West German Championship.

## Lendl, Mayotte joined by Connors, Wilander in exhibition tournament semifinals

NEWPORT BEACH, California (R) — American Jimmy Connors and Mats Wilander of Sweden advanced to the semifinal round with victories Friday night in a \$300,000 exhibition tournament at the Newport Beach Tennis Club.

Earlier, Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia and American Tim Mayotte earned places in the final four.

Connors eliminated compatriot Eliot Teltscher 6-4, 7-6 after Wilander defeated South African Kevin Curren 7-6, 3-6, 6-1. They will meet in one semifinal with Lendl and Mayotte clashing in the other, and the eventual winner

gets \$100,000.

Connors, 31, the defending U.S. Open Champion and currently ranked number three in the world, mixed an assortment of groundstrokes and aerobic volleys against Teltscher. He took the second set tie-break 7-1.

Wilander, 18, ranked number five in the world, showed that he is developing a powerful serve-and-volley technique to go with his strong baseline game.

He won the first set tie-breaker 7-5, then after Curren levelled the match the young Swede opened a 5-0 lead in the deciding set.

The 23-year-old Lendl, ranked

## IOC calls for tighter doping controls on athletes

HELSINKI (R) — The International Olympic Committee (IOC) has asked the International Amateur Athletic Association (IAAF) for harsher penalties for athletes breaking doping regulations. IAAF Secretary John Holt said Saturday.

Holt was speaking at a news conference on the eve of the inaugural World Athletics Championships after the first-ever meeting of the IAAF and the IOC executive board.

"The IAAF was formally asked by the IOC to be more severe on athletes who have formally asked by the IOC to be more severe on athletes who have positive doping tests," Holt said.

He added that the IAAF hoped to make compulsory drug tests on all world record breakers starting next year.

Earlier IAAF President Primo Nebiolo said the drug control problem remained very serious.

There were only 11 laboratories

in the world capable of carrying proper tests, he said.

"If we want to have serious doping controls we must have more laboratories."

Nebiolo was asked about a dispute between the IOC, and the organising committee of next year's Los Angeles Olympic Games.

The IOC want excessive doses of caffeine and testosterone included on the banned drugs lists, while the organising committee are opposed to this because they believe present testing facilities are inadequate.

"We will have complete doping controls in Helsinki," Nebiolo replied.

"We believe that the same must happen in Los Angeles. We can not have different ideas about the same problems."

"We must have similar ideas for all international sporting federations."

## Soviet Union buys TV rights for Olympics

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union has bought the rights to televise next summer's Los Angeles Olympic Games, a further indication that it intends to take part in the games.

The President of the Los Angeles Olympics Organising Committee, Peter Ueberroth, told a press conference Saturday that the Soviet Union and the other members of the Soviet bloc intervention group had secured the rights for a total of three million dollars.

"We have the final agreement now, but we will make the final arrangements on September 26," Ueberroth said.

The 37-member western European Broadcasting Union (EBU) paid \$19.8 million for the same rights.

Ueberroth, who was flying to Helsinki later Saturday, arrived in Moscow on Friday for talks aimed at averting any chance of a Soviet boycott.

The Soviet Olympic Committee

has said it had misgivings about the safety of athletes at the games, given the high crime rate in Los Angeles.

Ueberroth said he had "open, reasonable, substantive, and productive" talks and assured Soviet officials that safety measures would be adequate.

But he said there would be no special precautions for Soviet teams.

Ueberroth echoed International Olympic Committee President Juan Antonio Samaranch's words here last month by saying he believed the Soviet Union did not know the meaning of the word boycott.

"I should say they are making preparations equal to any nation, including the United States," Ueberroth said.

He said he believed the Soviet Union intended to attend the Los Angeles Games but stressed that no country needed to state its intentions until next May.

## Mikkola takes the lead in Argentine rally

BARILOCHE, Argentina (R) — Veteran Finn Hannu Mikkola grabbed the lead in the Argentine International Motor Rally Friday and, barring accidents, looked set to take his four-wheel drive Audi Quattro to victory when the World Championship event ends.

Mikkola turned a deficit of more than three minutes overnight into a one-minute 21-second lead over teammate Stig Blomqvist of Sweden.

Frenchwoman Michele Mouton and Kenyan ace Shekhar Mehta were still third and fourth respectively to complete the domination of the West German works cars whose tremendous grip was well suited to the dirt tracks of Patagonia.

Mehta and co-driver and wife Yvonne, driving an Audi for the first time in a World Championship rally, won four of seven speed tests totalling 447 km (278 miles) around this fashionable ski resort of Bariloche at the foot of the Andes.

With victory now virtually secured for Audi, the West German firm was now ensuring that Mikkola finished first, officials said. The 41-year-old Finn is now second in this year's World Championship Series, 22 points behind West German Walter Rohrl who did not take part in the 3,244 km (2,013 miles) event.

## Baseball star will not be prosecuted

TORONTO (R) — New York Yankees baseball star Dave Winfield will not be prosecuted for accidentally killing a seagull with a warm-up throw during a game against the Toronto Blue Jays Thursday night, a Toronto prosecutor said Friday.

Crown attorney Norman Mailuski decided, after a telephone conversation with Winfield, that the outfielder did not kill the bird, one of Canada's protected species, on purpose. He would ask that charges be dropped at a hearing set for next Friday.

Winfield hurled the "fowl ball" during a break in the fifth inning. The batted seagull's corpse was taken away in a towel.

After the game, Winfield, who knocked in the winning run in the Yankees' 3-1 victory, was arrested by plainclothes policemen and charged with cruelty to animals.

He was released on bail but faced a maximum \$400 fine or six months in jail if convicted.

Winfield, one of the sports highest paid players, said Thursday night, "It was unfortunate, but it was an accident. It wasn't intentional. Sincerely, I would never hit an animal on purpose."

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## Soviet trade rises

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet trade with the rest of the world rose by 6.8 per cent in the first half of 1983 compared with the same period last year, 64.4 billion roubles (\$86.9 billion) as against 60.3 billion (\$81.4 billion).

The figures were quoted by First Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Genady Zhuravlyov in an interview in the newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya Saturday.

Mr. Zhuravlyov said nearly half of all Soviet foreign trade was with other communist countries.

In the first half of 1982 the increase in foreign trade compared with the first six months of 1981 was 11 per cent.

Meanwhile, the quality of the Soviet cotton crop has deteriorated in recent years, an official newspaper said Friday, quoting the ministry of agriculture.

The poor quality of the crop and inefficiency in getting it picked and processed fast enough have been responsible for difficulties in the domestic clothing industry, the newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda said.

Weather problems were the cause of the poor crop, it said. Reflecting a greater concern with quality production throughout Soviet industry, the newspaper suggested workers in the important cotton producing areas of Central Asia should be paid for the amount of clean cotton produced rather than just by weight.

## U.S. jobless rate falls

WASHINGTON (R) — The unemployment rate in the United States dropped sharply to 9.5 per cent last month as the labour market benefited from the nation's vigorous economic recovery, the government reported Friday.

Last month's reduction from June's 10 per cent jobless rate meant more than half a million people found employment, the Labour Department said.

It was also the first time in 10 months the rate had been below 10 per cent.

The number of people unable to find work contracted to 10.6 million in July from over 11 million in June, and well below the more than 12 million who were jobless last December as the recession began to ease.

The decrease underscored the steady progress in reducing U.S. unemployment that has taken place since the severe recession ended late last year with the jobless rate at a postwar high of 10.8 per cent.

Other recent government statistics have also confirmed the existence of an economic recovery, and White House economists predict the pool of unemployed will continue to shrink.

The July figure was lower than administration hopes for the jobless rate at the end of this year.

The most recent projection was a 9.6 per cent rate by the fourth quarter.

## Morocco, Libya sign cooperation accords

RABAT (R) — Morocco and Libya have signed agreements on trade, culture, labour and social security, following a three-day visit to Tripoli by a high-ranking Moroccan government delegation.

A communiqué Saturday said it was also agreed that Morocco would take part in a housing and building programme in Libya.

The accords mark a new phase in Moroccan-Libyan relations which were marked by bitter disputes for over a decade until Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi visited Rabat to confer with King Hassan early last month.

A Libyan delegation will visit Morocco shortly, and a bilateral commission will meet twice a year alternatively in Tripoli and Rabat.

The first meeting is to take place by November.

The agreements were seen in Rabat as another stage in moves towards a rapprochement between all North African states with a view to eventually setting up a Maghreb union or confederation.

## Mitsubishi, BNO sign oil deal

TOKYO (OPECNA) — The Mitsubishi Oil Company has signed a two-year contract with the British National Oil Corporation (BNO) for the purchase of 11,000 b/d of crude at \$30 a barrel, beginning October. During the first three months, the volume to be lifted will be 5,500 b/d.

## THE BETTER HALF



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GHUDO  
VELGO  
BLOMIE  
MECION

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: FLOUR AGING INTACT LEDGER  
Answer: Her face is her fortune, and it runs into this—A NICE FIGURE

## Taipei to buy more U.S. products

TAIPEI (R) — Taiwan is to send a buying mission to the United States in an attempt to cut a huge trade surplus run up by island and which reached \$2.85 billion in the first six months of this year, the board of foreign trade said Saturday.

A spokesman said the mission was one of several voluntary measures being taken by Taiwan to reduce the surplus.

The group was expected to purchase \$600 million worth of industrial and agricultural products, he said.

The mission will be led by Mr. Vincent Siew, the board's director general, and visit 15 to 20 states in September.

It would buy 800,000 tonnes of corn, 400,000 tonnes of soybeans, 175,000 tonnes of wheat, 12,000 tonnes of tobacco and

## EEC complains to GATT

GENEVA (R) — The European community said Friday it had protested to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) over a sale of 28,000 tonnes of butter and cheese by the United States to Egypt. The community said in a statement it had also requested a meeting of GATT's dairy council, which includes all major dairy-producing countries. The community has asked that consultations over the sale be held by the end of September, and may ask for compensation or for an arbitration panel to be set up to rule on the dispute, trade sources said.

## Secret document shows Soviet economy needs radical reform

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet economic development is being stifled by the centralised bureaucracy and the entire industrial system should be radically reformed, according to a secret analysis made available to the Western press.

The document was prepared by a group of leading economists from research institutes in Novosibirsk, a main academic centre.

The group called the present industrial system outdated and argued that it crushed initiative and fostered idleness and indifference among the working population.

They said the excessive powers wielded by a mushrooming bureaucracy presented the main obstacle to any change.

Their report urged the leadership to carry out a far-reaching overhaul of the entire economic apparatus and warned that this could not be achieved without conflict within the government and communist party hierarchy.

The document was presented to an unpublished conference on economic strategy summoned by the Kremlin in April.

Only 700 copies were printed, each stamped "for official use only."

Soviet sources leaked it to the Western press a week after the leadership announced a package of experimental reforms which echo some of its recommendations.

The group said it was not Gosplan which was a bureaucratic hindrance, but the masses of ministries and other administrative bodies which came between Gosplan and the factories themselves.

The analysis said it was clear the present economic system was not working because they had been a

steady and continual decline in annual growth rates from nearly six per cent to 2.5 per cent in the past two years.

It said the problem was that the system had been devised in the 1930s and had barely changed since that time.

In a sharp indictment of the Stalinist period, it said the industrial strategy then had been based on a system which amounted to martial law and terrorised people into working hard.

Since that period political conditions had changed and the population had become more sophisticated and demanding, but the basic economic mechanisms had stayed the same.

Instead of enhancing the effectiveness of production forces the system is increasingly turning into a brake which slows them down," the economists said.

Increasing numbers of controls and restrictions had been introduced to make people obedient to the economic system.

"The possibility of working people taking any initiative is reduced to zero," they said.

The bureaucracy which applied these controls had mushroomed over the past decade. It imposed a rigid regimentation which stamped on the creative talents of both workers and managers, preventing economic or technological innovation.

At the same time the central state planning agency, Gosplan, should have its authority increased so that it could give more effective direction to economic development.

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## Occidental wins Chinese contracts

PEKING (R) — Occidental Petroleum has become the first American company to win a place in China's massive offshore oil and gas programme, company chairman and chief executive Mr. Armand Hammer said Saturday.

"The agreement is another giant step forward in the continuing good relations between the U.S. and China. Occidental is proud... to develop what may be the world's last vast unexplored deposits of oil," he told a Peking press conference.

The firm has signed contracts with the China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) to explore and develop oil or gas finds in two contract areas in the South China Sea's Pearl River basin.

Occidental to sink about \$60m

Mr. Hammer said his company would sink more than \$60 million into the initial exploration phase of the contracts, lasting five years.

Consortia with which Occidental is involved will spend about twice that, he added.

He said seismic studies in the area suggested reserves in the multi-billion-dollar range.

With Occidental in the first contract area, about 180 miles southwest of Hong Kong, are France's Elf Aquitaine and Total Exploration and Britain's Tritel Exploration Overseas.

In the second is Spain's Hispanica De Petroleos, Australia's Ampol Exploration and the CSR Company, and Tritel.

The deal is only the second in the first round of bidding for areas in China's programme.

In May, another consortium led by British Petroleum (B.P.) signed the first contract.

But the industry has awaited with keen interest the arrival of the first major American company on the scene.

Exxon may sign similar deal

Oil industry sources said Occidental could be the tip of the iceberg of U.S. participation in the offshore programme.

Exxon is expected to sign a similar deal at the end of this month, probably with its Royal Dutch Shell negotiating partner.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1983

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Forget the past and its mistakes and look to the future with courage, character and conviction for concentrating on the past brings big obstacles. Look ahead for opportunities.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You are anxious to be of service to others, but the right opportunity does not present itself until later in the day.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Get busy at correspondence that can bring you fine results while waiting for other matters to come to fruition.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Concentrate on what is practical. It may take a little time to get work done. Take little trips to see friends.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Fine morning for exchanging ideas with others and find out how to handle your own affairs more intelligently.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Morning is fine for being with closest ties and planning for greater success in the days ahead. Take time for meditation.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Be with good friends who can help you to get rid of depressed feelings due to delay in gaining some wish vital to you.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Be careful you do not jeopardize good name or credit. Later, you know how to improve your status.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You find it difficult to gain new objectives, but later they begin to operate better for you. Contact friends.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Study your responsibilities and then handle them after lunch. Control your volatile temper.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Use tact in dealing with allies today and they will be most co-operative. An outside situation is troubling.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Don't get involved in some servile work early and then you can accomplish something worthwhile.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Morning is fine for fixing your wardrobe, and later you can enjoy recreations with kin or friends. Perfect a hobby.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be apt to do things the hard way during adolescence and will need encouragement, but later on will have learned many a lesson and be able to achieve quite a success in life, provided you give a good education.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## THE Daily Crossword

By Manny Miller

ACROSS	26 Read	51 Mosque	10 Pin the —
1 Through	27 Intently	prayer	(child's
4 Agreeable	28 Possessive	leader	game)
8 Panama	29 Disc game	52 Continent:	11 Open a
lake	32 That	abbr.	bottle
13 Greedy	33 language	53 In associa-	12 Relatives
15 Young or	34 Sorrow	tion	14 Before man
King	35 — and take	56 Talk: abbr.	or mat
16 Persian,	36 Flushed	58 Dance	19 One and —
today	38 Restraints	for 43D	21 Permit
17 City near	40 for animals	57 Tricks	26 Papal name
Lake Tahoe	42 Utmost	58 Phrase	29 Cholera
18 Kissing	degree	users	30 Failure
game	43 Comparative	61 Card game	31 Farmer
20 African	affix	62 Car of the	federal
country	44 Tokyo,	the	agcy.
22 Argot	formerly	63 Metal	36 Entry
23 Sht: abbr.	45 Child's	Dr.	37 Oriental
24 Wide-eyed	game	54 Head: fr.	tea
look	50 Secluded	65 — reckon-	38 Christopher
25 Bother	room	ing	or Peggy
		66 Separate,	39 Previous to
		as ashes	40 Without
		67 Law or saw	teeth
		ending	41 Chantouse
			43 Native of
			Tel Aviv
			45 Silbated
			46 Mrs. Marcos
			47 Kind of
			light
			48 Coercion
			49 Krazy —
			for Life
			50 Mulety
			51 NCO
			52 Involve
			53 Earth: prof.
			54 Actor
			55 Comic strip
			bark
			Vallone

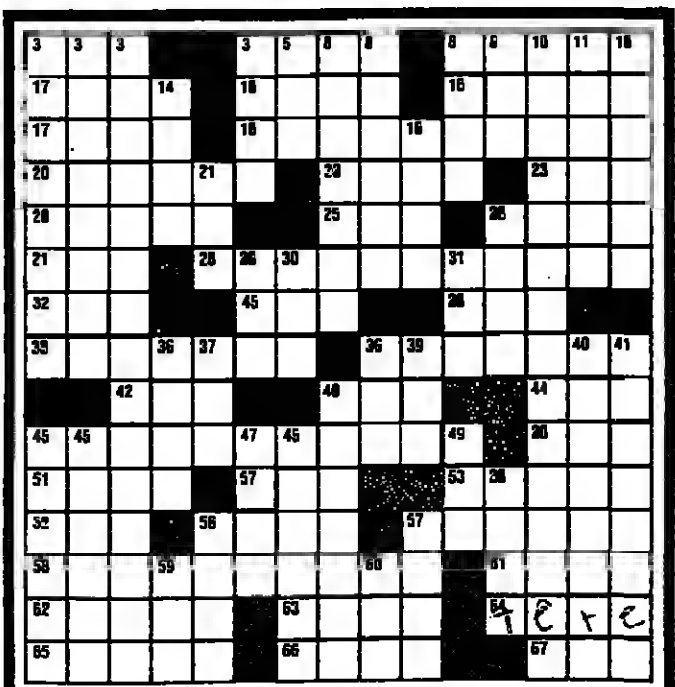
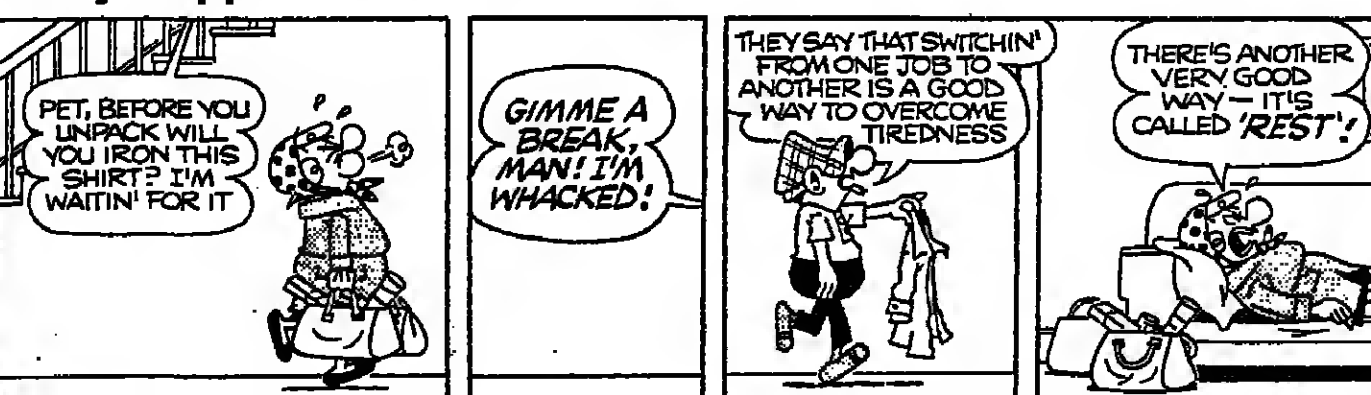
Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

LOIPIS AIAIS SIATIE  
OPAIT MERIE CARION  
CERO FARMACIUM  
ARAP SPA ANTARIA  
LAIRES SINAKIE  
ERAS GEE SPIOT  
NEED LEEVER SUAVIE  
ADITATIVE HUNGRIED  
RUCIO REISEE UNIS  
ASSEN USR TEAM  
KNEES PLUME  
ATTOMIC COIE UEGE  
PAIRCHIES MUDIT  
ABACK SPIRIT NERD  
BUBLES ERSE ALDIP

## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



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## WORLD

## Nicaragua awaits rebel attacks

MANAGUA (R) — About 1,250 right-wing Contra rebels have infiltrated into Nicaragua across the tense northern border with Honduras, intelligence chief Julio Ramos said Friday night.

He told a press conference that task forces of 250 to 300 rebels had slipped into Nicaragua in twin-engine planes supplied by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

In the next few days we will have fighting, Mr. Ramos said. He alleged the U.S.-backed Contra rebels planned the infiltration in meetings with CIA and Honduran army officials in Tegucigalpa earlier this month.

He also showed reporters photographs of men standing by a Honduran military helicopter whom he said were former national guardsmen for dictator Anastasio Somoza, ousted by Nicaragua's left-wing Sandinista government.

Nicaragua says Honduran troops aid the rebels by providing cover fire for their escapes across the border after raids into Nicaragua and hostility between the two countries has raised fears of an all-out war.

The United States, which counts Honduras as its closest ally in the region, accuses Nicaragua of attempting to spread Marxist revolution throughout Central America.

President Reagan has also said Nicaragua is receiving arms from the Soviet Union and identified a

specific ship, the Alexander Ulyanov, as carrying helicopters and military equipment.

The Ulyanov began unloading its cargo Friday at the Nicaraguan port of Corinto. Despite assurances from port officials that the cargo was construction equipment, tractors and medicine, the government refused to allow reporters to view the unloading.

Journalists who applied for permits were told by officials the government saw no need to prove the cargo was not arms.

Nicaragua will be a main topic in talks set for Aug. 14 between Mr. Reagan and Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid. U.S. ambassador in Mexico John Gavin told reporters Friday in Mexico City.

## U.S. debate rages

WASHINGTON (R) — As the Pentagon prepared this week for the largest military manoeuvres in Central American history, debate intensified in Washington over just how crucial the small, troubled region is to the United States.

A Reagan administration official told Reuters that the exercises were needed to show leftist Nicaragua and its backers in Hav-

ana and Moscow that Washington is prepared to defend its vital Caribbean economic and strategic interests.

But opposition Democrats were arguing more forcefully than ever that U.S. stakes in the area had been exaggerated and that President Reagan's policy for dealing with the leftists had been muddled.

Mr. Reagan stated recently that Central America is in the U.S. "front yard," observing that New Orleans is closer to the Nicaraguan capital of Managua than to Boston.

The Administration official said half of U.S. foreign trade and over half its oil imports move through the Panama Canal or through other Caribbean seaports.

A Marxist revolt in populous, oil-rich Mexico to the north of Central America could have grave security consequences because it would be right on the United States' doorstep, he said.

House Democrats voted last week to cut off undersecretary aid to anti-Sandinista forces in Nicaragua, but the Republican-controlled Senate is unlikely to ratify the measure.

Democrats have charged that the causes of insurrection in Central America are mainly internal, not exported from Moscow, and stem from vast inequalities of wealth in the region.

They say Mr. Reagan's economic aid to the region, which

exceeds the amount spent on military aid, should nevertheless be increased, along with efforts to promote land reform and welfare.

Administration critics have argued that communist takeovers in Central America would not appreciably increase the threat to Caribbean seaports, which for 20 years have been vulnerable because Cuba could provide ports to Soviet submarines.

Deputy U.S. Defence Secretary Nestor Sanchez said recently: "Soviet expansion in the region... could literally place hostile forces and weapons systems capable of striking targets deep in the U.S. on our borders."

Recent opinion polls have indicated that many U.S. voters are far from enthusiastic about sending U.S. combat troops to Central America, are undecided about the significance of the region, and are even unclear about which side the United States is backing in the guerrilla wars in El Salvador and Nicaragua.

Historically, the U.S. public has focused its attention on Latin America only sporadically, as during the Spanish American war, the Cuban missile crisis, and the debate over whether to turn over the U.S.-controlled Panama Canal to the Panamanians.

As Time magazine recently put it: "North Americans have preferred to look in other directions, particularly East and West, towards old friends and big enemies."

## Salvadoran army clashes with rebels

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Leftist guerrillas and army troops clashed Friday on the slopes of El Salvador's Chinchontepec Volcano, in the heart of territory the military claimed to have wrested from the rebels.

At least two soldiers were injured, military sources said, adding that two others were injured Thursday in clashes in the area. Guerrilla casualties were not known.

The Chinchontepec Volcano has been a guerrilla stronghold through most of El Salvador's 3½ year civil war, but the U.S.-backed military launched an offensive on June 1 designed to drive the guerrillas out.

Two months into the offensive, which was coupled with public works campaign to win the "hearts and minds" of the rural population, the guerrillas were reestablishing themselves in San Vicente Province, military sources said.

Friday's clash was the third battle reported in the Central Province in the past week.

Seven guerrillas were killed on Tuesday in a San Vicente ambush, army spokesmen said.

On July 29 seven soldiers were killed and 12 injured when they walked into a trap at a San Vicente combat field, military sources said.

The sources said an estimated 200 guerrillas had surrounded a combat field on the southern slopes of Chinchontepec and opened fire on 32 soldiers sent to destroy the field, which the army alleged was being cultivated to supply guerrilla forces.

## Argentina alleges British 'provocations'

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentina accused Britain Friday night of intercepting one of its planes near the disputed Falkland (Malvinas) Islands in the South Atlantic.

At about the same time, the captain of an Argentine fishing boat working just inside the exclusion zone imposed by Britain when it regained possession of the Falklands last year said he was buzzed six times by a British Hercules transport plane.

The Argentine navy issued a communiqué Friday night saying one of its Electra patrol planes was intercepted by two British Ph-

antom fighters Friday shortly after checking the identity of several Argentine fishing boats 165 kilometres northeast of Rio Grande on Tierra del Fuego. No shots were fired.

The area is near the edge of the 225-kilometre exclusion zone around the islands, which Argentina invaded in April 1982.

Capt. Nicolas Nelli told Reuters by radio-telephone that his 2,500-ton factory ship Arcos was intercepted for the second time this week as it was fishing about 180 kilometres southwest of the Falklands.

On Monday a frigate escorted it

and another Argentine fishing boat out of the exclusion zone after they had travelled within 15 kilometres of the Falklands coast. Argentina's military government said the incident was a British provocation.

Capt. Nelli said the Hercules had machine-guns mounted on its fuselage but that it made no attempt to interfere with the ship's course or make radio contact.

Asked to comment on Friday's incidents, naval sources said skirmishes between Argentine and British forces in the sea area around the Falkland Islands could not be ruled out.

## Leftist officers in full control of Volta

ABIDJAN (R) Leftist officers were in full control in Upper Volta Saturday after ousting their pro-Western president, according to reports reaching the Ivory Coast.

Ouagadougou, the Upper Volta capital, remained quiet Friday except for a brief demonstration called by leftist political parties in support of the country's new military rulers, residents reported by telephone.

On Thursday night, a group of leftist officers, led by Capt. Thomas Sankara, 34, ousted President Jean-Baptiste Ouédraogo, accusing him of defending neo-colonialist interests rather than those of his own people.

Thirteen people died during the coup, apparently when troops loyal to Mr. Ouédraogo, 42, put up brief resistance, according to diplomatic sources in Ouagadougou. Fifteen were reported wounded.

Capt. Sankara was sacked as 'Mr. Ouédraogo's prime minister last May for seeking to radicalise the military government and to forge closer links with Libya.

Informed sources said one of the main architects of the coup was Capt. Blaise Compaoré, 32, a school friend of Capt. Sankara.

He led a rebellion by his parachute regiment against Mr. Ouédraogo to protest Capt. Sankara's dismissal.

The authors of the coup set up a national revolutionary council whose makeup was not known but which was believed to comprise Capt. Sankara and Compaoré and other young leftist officers.

Ouagadougou Radio, monitored in Abidjan, broadcast martial music all day Friday, interrupted only by messages of support to the new rulers and slogans such as "long live Capt. Sankara".

A night-time curfew was in force, while Ouagadougou airport

is closed to international air traffic and the border sealed.

Capt. Sankara told reporters Friday the ousted chief of state was under house arrest "for his own security".

In a broadcast on Ouagadougou Radio shortly after the coup, Capt. Sankara accused the ousted president of leading the nation astray when he sacked leftist elements from his ruling people's salvation council.

Mr. Ouédraogo, who himself seized power through a coup last November, ordered the military back to barracks last June, arguing that they were becoming too politicised, and said he would hold elections within the next six months.

Political analysts in Ouagadougou felt elections now appeared out of the question.

They anticipated a Ghana-style, populist regime based on local "people's defence committees."



POLLUTION THREAT EASED: Spanish supertanker Castillo de Belver (138,822 tons) broke in two 105 kilometres northwest of Cape Town after being engulfed in flames early Saturday morning. It formed a slick 32 kilometres long and 5 kilometres wide, but this huge pollution threat eased later Saturday when winds changed and began moving the slick away from the shore (A.P. wirephoto)

## Sri Lanka to lift curfew soon

TOKYO (R) — Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene said in an interview published here Saturday the government would lift curfew restrictions in a few days as security on the island began improving after last week's ethnic violence.

The president was speaking in an interview with Japanese correspondents Friday after the Sri Lankan Parliament passed a law prohibiting all demands for a separate Tamil state, the mass circulation national daily Yomiuri Shimbun reported.

The new legislation, enacted as an amendment to the constitution, effectively bans the leading party of the minority community, the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF).

But the president was quoted as saying he would maintain a state of emergency declared on May 18.

He was also quoted as saying he was ready to have talks with secessionist Tamil guerrillas, only if they stopped calling for a separate state.

He expressed the hope that last week's violence between Tamils and the majority Sinhalese pop-

ulation would not discourage investment from foreign countries, including Japan. Yomiuri reported.

Mr. Jayewardene has told Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi his country does not need foreign military help, the Sri Lankan government announced Saturday.

The presidential secretariat said in a statement Mr. Jayewardene told Mrs. Gandhi in a telephone conversation Friday that Sri Lanka's security forces could deal with any contingency.

The secretariat quoted Mr. Jayewardene as telling Mrs. Gandhi that rumours of Sri Lankan requests for military help from abroad were untrue.

But the secretariat said Mr. Jayewardene had responded to an offer of help from Mrs. Gandhi by saying food and medicine would be useful for the thousands of people displaced by the riots.

Meanwhile, a mass evacuation programme is underway in Sri Lanka to ferry thousands of Tamil refugees, to the northern city of Jaffna, where Tamils are in a majority.

Every day for the past six days a

freighter packed with refugees from the South of Sri Lanka has docked here, to disgorge its cargo of shocked and tired evacuees.

Many have lost everything they owned in the wave of rioting by majority Sinhalese, who systematically ransacked and set fire to Tamil shops in the capital of Colombo and several other towns.

After 10 days to crowded refugee camps and another two aboard the open deck of a cargo freighter, they step wearily onto a barge for the final journey from ship to shore, where they are given rudimentary first aid.

Fleets of red and silver Sri Lankan buses then transport them to the villages of friends or relatives.

Some clutch a straw bag or battered suitcase containing the few possessions they escaped with when their homes were attacked.

The government says 79,000 people were made homeless in the unrest, which has set back the country's economy by between two to five years and left hundreds of Tamil offices and homes in ruins.

## China stirs hornets' nest

PEKING (R) — China has uncovered 192,000 cases of economic crimes since launching a crackdown on corruption 16 months ago, a leading party official said in a recent report in People's Daily.

Han Guang, secretary of the Communist Party central disciplinary commission, said a rotten core of party members was responsible. About 30,000 offenders had been sentenced and 8,500 people were thrown out of the party, he said.

Less than 200 of the crimes involved sums of more than 100,000 yuan (\$50,000), but Mr. Guang said so many party officials were involved in graft and corruption that the fight against it was tantamount to a campaign to rectify the party itself.

A front page editorial in the economic daily said some departments had become nothing more than a haven for criminals.

## Nigerian elections begin

LAGOS (R) — Nigerians began voting Saturday in the country's first civilian-run presidential election for nearly 20 years and the biggest security operation in its peacetime history.

In Lagos large numbers of people turned out to vote early in cool and overcast weather that threatened rain. Queues at polling booths — 161,000 of which are scattered throughout the country, each catering for 500 voters — were calm and orderly.

Many Lagos residents seemed to have decided to make the day a holiday, with the normally bustling city centre virtually deserted.

All available police were deployed and the army was put on the alert.

That constitutional provision is designed to break down the tribal politics which marred Nigeria's first attempt at democracy after independence from Britain in 1960.

It means that none of the three dominating tribes can win alone.

Candidates have to make alliances where they can among some 250 minority tribes.

Few political analysts are prepared to be dogmatic about the outcome, but Mr. Shagari seems likely to retain support in five vital minority states and is generally expected to win narrowly.

"For the first time in Nigerian history we are having an election in which one can be sure about victory," commented one Nigerian journalist.

His remark reflected an almost palpable feeling that Nigeria will take a major step forward if it succeeds in staging elections peacefully amid passionate partisanship.

This election is likely to see the last bid for the presidency by two of the Nigeria's senior politicians — Mr. Awolowo, who is 74, and Mr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, the first Nigerian head of state, 78.

Mr. Azikiwe is running for the Nigerian People's Party (NPP), which has its basic support among the Ibo people of the east. He is expected to run third in the vote Saturday.

The people's redemption party and the great Nigeria people's party polled well in army-supervised elections in 1979, when the military handed over power to the civilians after more than 13 years.

But they are expected to suffer a major losses this time.

A sixth party, the Nigeria Advance Party, registered only last year, seems unlikely to make much of an impact.

## Spain discovers sex of panda cub after long wait

MADRID (R) — Madrid zoo's paoda cub, boro last September in the second successful panda birth by artificial insemination, is a male, zoo officials said Friday.

They said problems in deciding the sex of young paodas meant they had not known until now if the cub, which was given the Chinese name Chu-Lin (treasure of the bamboos), was male or female. The cub now weighs 33 kil-

ogrammes, they added.

It was one of twins born last September to Shao-Shao in the first successful artificially-inseminated panda birth outside their native China.

The second cub was rejected by the mother and died.

Shao-Shao and her mate Chang-Chang were given to King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia in 1978 by the Chinese government.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Mrs. Thatcher leaves hospital

LONDON (R) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher left hospital wearing dark glasses Saturday following an operation on Wednesday that saved the sight in her right eye. She emerged smiling with slight bruising round her eye, not quite hidden by her large brown sunglasses, and told journalists she was feeling "100 per cent fit". "I'm feeling fine, but then I always am," said Mrs. Thatcher, who added that she was suffering from a little soreness. Doctors have said Mrs. Thatcher should have normal sight after a surgery on Wednesday revealed a flap of retina that had detached itself from the back of her eye, bursting a small blood vessel and causing her to see black spots. A first operation last Sunday using a laser beam technique failed.

## S. African synagogue damaged by bomb

JOHANNESBURG (R) — A synagogue was severely damaged by an explosion early Saturday morning, according to police, just hours before South Africa's president was due to visit it. Police said the temple Israel synagogue in the city's Hillbrow section was rocked by an explosion about 6 a.m. President Marais Viljoen was scheduled to attend morning's service at 10 a.m. with other dignitaries, including the mayor of Johannesburg and an Israeli official. Police cordoned off the area and there was no immediate information on casualties or the extent of the damage.

## John Paul II accepts Zambian resignation

VATICAN CITY (R) — Pope John Paul Saturday accepted the resignation of Zambian Archbishop Emanuel Milingo, who was recalled to the Vatican over a year ago amid controversy over his faith healing sessions. The Vatican said the pontiff had named Milingo special delegate for the pontifical commission for tourism and spreading the faith to immigrants. There was no immediate announcement as to who would replace him as archbishop in Lusaka. Milingo, 53, had been archbishop since 1969. No reason was given by the Vatican for Milingo's resignation. There has been scant information on his whereabouts or activities during his 15-month stay in Rome.

## Anti-nuke protest ends in Brussels

BRUSSELS (R) — Hundreds of anti-nuclear protesters marched through Brussels Saturday on the last stretch of a 350 kilometre month-long walk which began in Dortmund, West Germany. Police estimated Saturday's march was 700-strong, but most of them had not made the entire trip. Spokeswomen for the marchers, mostly West German women, said about 100 people had walked the whole way with thousands of others joining in at various stages. The action is aimed at stopping deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles, due to begin in December in West Germany. Britain and Italy if no progress is made at arms talks. Security was tight around NATO headquarters in Brussels and police refused the marchers permission to pass the building.

## Floods cut road links in Bangladesh

DHAKA (R) — Fresh floods have affected more than 200,000 people and cut off road, train and air travel in southern and eastern Bangladesh, officials said Saturday. Chittagong airport was under ankle-deep water and floods had submerged the highway linking five southern districts with Bangladesh's capital Dhaka, the officials told reporters.

## Holidaymaker dies in sand tunnel

GREAT YARMOUTH, England (R) — A holidaymaker died Saturday after being buried alive in a sand tunnel he was digging on a crowded holiday beach, police said. Other people on the beach dug frantically with bare hands and toy buckets and spades to rescue fisherman Graham Pepper, 28, but it was 20 minutes before he was recovered dead.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Bath vulnerable. North deals.

**NORTH**  
 ♠ A K Q  
 ♥ 5  
 ♦ A 8 7 4  
 ♣ A 10 7 5 4  
**WEST**  
 ♠ J 9 8 7  
 ♥ Q J 7 4 3  
 ♦ Q  
 ♣ K Q J 6  
**EAST**  
 ♠ 6 5 2  
 ♥ K 10 8 6  
 ♦ Q 9 6 2  
 ♣ 3 2  
**SOUTH**  
 ♠ 10 4 3  
 ♥ A 9 2  
 ♦ K J 10 5 3  
 ♣ 9 8

The bidding:  
 North East South West  
 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♦ Dble  
 2 ♠ 1 ♥ 1 NT 2 ♥  
 2 ♦ Pass 3 ♦ Pass  
 3 ♥ Dble Rble Pass  
 6 ♣ Pass Pass Pass  
 Opening lead: King of ♠.

Sometimes you have to take certain risks to make your contract. That is not a time for the faint of heart or for playing safe.

Declarer was Esteban Casasio of Chile. His redouble of three hearts, by agreement, showed first-round

control of the suit, and his partner displayed touching faith when he leaped to the small slam in diamonds.

West led the king of clubs, taken by the ace in dummy. Declarer cashed the ace of diamonds and leaped about the bad trump break. He finessed the ten of diamonds and then made the key play of surrendering a club.

West shifted to the queen of hearts. Declarer took the ace and ruffed heart, then hoped for the best as he cashed dummy's three high spades. When those tricks stood up, declarer was home. He ruffed a club in hand and a heart in dummy.

Everyone was down to two cards and the lead was on the table. Declarer simply led club from the table and East was trapped in a trump coup. Declarer held the K-J of trumps behind his queen and, no matter what East did, the last two tricks, and the slam, were in the bag.

Note that declarer must cash the high spades before he ruffs a club. If he does not, East will shed a spade on the third club and then ruff the third spade to defeat the slam.

## Hiroshima marks 38th anniversary

HIROSHIMA, Japan (R) — Hiroshima Mayor Takeshi Araki renewed a call for nuclear disarmament as the western Japan city marked the 38th anniversary of the world's first atomic bombing.

The mayor appealed people throughout the world to strive for peace when he addressed about 50,000 people at a memorial service for the estimated 151,000 victims of the 1945 bombing.

"We urge the nuclear powers to immediately conclude a comprehensive nuclear weapons test ban treaty to stop the production and deployment of all nuclear arms and to abolish all nuclear arms completely," he said.

Mr. Araki, 67, a survivor of the bombing, reiterated his plea for the United States and the Soviet Union to hold a peace summit.

Speaking at the annual ceremony in a city park, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said his government would adhere to its three non-nuclear principles — a ban on the production, possession and introduction of nuclear weapons.

"Japan is qualified and is responsible for taking the initiative in the realisation of eternal peace," he said.

## Informer deals heavy blow to IRA capabilities

BELFAST (R) — Northern Ireland's biggest and longest guerrilla trial ended with the sentencing of 35 people put to the dock on the evidence of a single informer.

Judge Basil Kelly, who wore a bullet-proof vest and was flanked by police marksmen throughout the 12½-day trial, took 75 minutes to sentence the 35, all convicted after testimony by former Irish Republican Army (IRA) gunman Christopher Black.

Black's willingness to testify against his one-time friends in return for immunity from prosecution is believed to have dealt a heavy blow to the IRA's operational capabilities.

Among those sentenced was Kevin Mulgrew, 27, leader of one of the IRA's main Belfast cells and known to his subordinates as "little Napoleon".

Mulgrew, sentenced Thursday to life imprisonment for murder, received a further 62 concurrent sentences totalling 963 years Friday for lesser crimes in the IRA's war to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

"You are a ruthless terrorist," the judge told him. "I don't expect any words I can say will raise a trace of remorse."

The original 38 defendants, of whom three were acquitted, were tried by Judge Kelly alone. Britain suspended trial by jury in guerrilla

## 13 suspended sentences

Thirteen of those convicted were freed Friday on suspended sentences, including four of the five women defendants.

The only woman sent to prison was factory worker, Elizabeth McWilliams, 23, who passed the IRA information on the movements of a policeman with whom she worked.

Jailing her for three years, Judge Kelly said she had committed "the lowest form of informing".

Black, described by the judge as one of the best witnesses he had ever heard, now faces a lifetime in hiding with his wife Kathleen and four children. The IRA has put him at the top of its death list, according to Republican sources.

A senior police officer said: "The Provos (IRA) will be going flat out now to find Black and there is no doubt in anybody's mind what they'll do if they ever catch up with him."

He was spirited out of Northern Ireland by the security forces after testifying and is assumed to be somewhere in Europe or Australia.

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